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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

WHAT NEXT?—The *North American* reviews the after-election situation, particularly in view of professions of acquiescence by Democrats, and comes to the following conclusion: We say, unhesitating, to all our cotemporaries with whom we have any influence, never for a moment forget that the war is still raging; that the enemy at home is still hostile; that our great victory at the polls may be undone hereafter if we suffer the Democratic press to continue unopposed the course it has been pursuing for the last two years. We have still much to do to correct the numerous errors set afloat during that period by our opponents. We must seek to diffuse among the numerous Democrats everywhere a better feeling and sentiment toward the National Government and the war. For this purpose our various political agencies will still be useful, and therefore should be maintained. Meantime let us all stand to our arms, and never abandon them while the war lasts. No false security should lull us to repose. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance, for the minions of oppression and slavery are sleepless and untiring. Be wide awake, then, all who follow the standard of Union and Freedom.

KANSAS ELECTION.—We learn from the St. Louis *Union* that there were two Union State tickets run in Kansas at the late election, one called the Lane ticket, the other the Anti- ane ticket. The returns thus far received show that the Lane ticket has been beaten by a large majority. Leavenworth county gives 800 majority against it. Atchison gives a majority of 250 against it. S. O. Fletcher (Anti-Lane) has probably been elected Governor; General A. L. Lee (Anti-Lane) to Congress; John J. Ingils (Anti-Lane) Lieutenant Governor; W. R. Saunders (Anti-Lane) Secretary of State; John B. McClure (Anti-Lane) State Treasurer; Asa Hairgrove (Anti-Lane) State Auditor and all the other candidates on the same ticket are also supposed to be elected. There was but one ticket for Presidential electors, and both parties united on it.

The Feeling in Richmond

The Norfolk (Va.) *Old Dominion* of Friday publishes the following letter, dated at Fortress Monroe, November 10:

"You will always have observed that when the enemy shows signs of weakness manifested through the treachery of their deserters, it is a sure precursor of something being in the wind. The news of Lincoln's re-election was received by the rebels yesterday, and it caused a great depression of feeling. We told this morning that over eighty hundred deserters came in to us daily. This begins took place on the extreme right of the rebel position. They were marched up to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General's office, and the tale of sadness and woe that hangs over the doomed city of Richmond.

"It seems that a number of these deserters were from this command, not having been absent from there over twenty hours. Despite all the predictions of the northern press, the assertions of which had been canvassed most thoroughly in the rebel authorities believed the triumph of McClellan a sure thing. The houses of Congress so believed and now they find their fallacy. Added to the hopelessness of their cause, which is now rendered doubly sure, the houses of Congress are divided on the question of the employment of negro soldiers in the army.

"Many quarrels have already privately arisen, and many more are likely to arise. The Spottswood House was the scene of a fight on Sunday last between a member from Georgia and one from Virginia, the latter maintaining that negroes should be armed, the former that they should not. The Georgian threatened a division of the Confederacy, and said he would be upheld by his constituents. Davis' opinion on the subject is not known; he vacillates between consent and dissent.

"The Richmond papers advise it by all means, and are using such pungent language as to see no hope for their success unless it is immediately done."

Late News Items.

A destructive fire occurred at Charlton, Iowa, on Wednesday night last, by which the stores of C. L. Palmer and Samuel Vansickles were destroyed. Mr. Palmer's goods were all destroyed, but the stock of Mr. Vansickles was saved. Loss about $45,000.

The country bordering on the Ohio river is settling down into the quiet of old. Nearly all of the armed bands have departed for another field of operation, and the citizens are not annoyed by their presence. The river towns have been garrisoned by Federal troops, and rebel flags and rebel emblems have mysteriously disappeared.

Hotel and boarding-house keepers in Richmond have taken advantage of the assemblin of Congress to put up the price of board. Th rates of the hotels have been advanced to forty dollars per day, and the boarding house rates are equally steep in proportion.

The total number of students in the University of Pennsylvania at this time is 713, divided as follows: Department of arts, 113; of medicine, 402; of law, 82; charity schools, 116. The professors number 30.

The Perseverance Hose Company of Philadelphia will visit Washington on the 4th of March next, to be present at the inauguration of President Lincoln. They will take with them their new steamer, hose carriage, and ambulance, together with fifty members, the latter in full regalia.

The famous race horse Flora Temple, purchased a short time since by A. Welsh, Esq., of Chesnut Hill, is now quartered at Point Preeze Park, Philadelphia, where she will be under a systematic course of training.

There were present at the polls in Dennis, Mass., on Tuesday last, ten men whose united ages amounted to eight hundred and twenty years, the eldest being upwards of eighty-nine years. These venerable men all voted for Abraham Lincoln. Deacon David Whitney, of Westminster, in his ninety-eighth year, also cast his vote for Lincoln and Johnson on Tuesday.

A large number of packages intended for the army arrive at the Washington Postoffice with the wrappers destroyed, or the address so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are therefore necessarily sent to the Dead Letter Office. It is officially suggested that persons sending packages write on a card the full address, and have it attached by tin tacks to the package inside the wrapper, and this will secure prompt delivery.

Within the last few days the business of recruiting in New York has grown very active, and the officers having charge of it suddenly found that they had plenty of work to do in making out enlistment papers, paying bounties, and in the other duties pertaining to their position. It is a fact that a large number of recruits were received in the same space of time as during the closing days of the past week, and it is anticipated that the business will continue very lively during the winter months.

Much new and important information respecting frauds in the soldiers' vote, has come to light within a few days past, and orders for the arrest of many prominent personages in and out of the army have gone forth. The trial of Colonel North will be proceeded with before the Military Commission to-day. Those possessing to have knowledge of evidence in Government possession represent his conviction inevitable.

The returns from all the States foot up a gain of forty Union members of the new Congress, giving the Administration more than a two-thirds majority. The next House will stand—Union, 142; Democrats, 45.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns that the potato crop, which bade fair some time ago to be so excellent and abundant, is not turning out so well as was expected. It is estimated that one-half, if not two-thirds of the crops gathered in that vicinity, is afflicted with the rot, and people are buying only a few at a time.

The Chicago *Times* has advanced its subscription price to $14.

A Nashville letter says Governor Johnson, the newly elected Vice-President, wears his honors meekly. He appears to take no interest in anything save his duties; and he is so absorbed in his efforts to regenerate the State, that he appears almost indifferent to the late decided endorsement he has received. Before him is the herculean task of making rebels are everywhere intermingled with our population, and are prepared to vote, fight, or murder in the interest of their master. The life of a Union man, outside of protection of the forts of little valds; law and order are unknown in half the State; yet out of the chaos must come order and stability. Does any one envy him his task?

Doctor John McElwee, editor of the Hamilton (Butler county, Ohio) *Democratic Telegraph*, has been arrested at Hamilton, and taken to Cincinnati, in pursuance of an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of the United States Court, upon information filed by United States District Attorney Flamen Ball. Before the Court, Judge Leavitt presiding, and the prisoner being present, Attorney Ball stated that he had that week been charged, under the act of July 17, 1862, Section 2, with giving aid and comfort to the rebels, through the columns of the paper he was editing. The affidavit set forth found the issue of the *Telegraph*, of July 21, 1864. The first, which is addressed "To the Patrons of the *True Telegraph*," and signed by John McElwee, is an editorial article, and advocates a reparation of the States; the second, headed "The Ground Swell," protests against the draft, and suggests resistance to it; the third, and last-mentioned, headed "Lincoln's Government," is abusive of the same, discourages enlistments and opposes the draft.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

McClellan's Resignation Accepted.

Phil. Sheridan Fills the Vacancy.

Interesting Statement of a Union Prisoner.

Sherman Can Easily Take Savannah.

25,000 Union Prisoners at Mifflin, Ga.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 15.

The President formally accepted the resignation of Gen. McClellan, to date from the 8th inst. Gen. Phil. Sheridan was appointed immediately Major General in the regular army, to fill the vacancy thus occasioned by the resignation of Gen. McClellan. Sheridan was but a captain in the regular army before his promotion to-day.

An officer of the First District of Columbia cavalry, has just arrived here from the south, where he escaped from prison. He says eight thousand prisoners are confined in Libby State House, Savannah, Ga., where they are fared somewhat better than at Andersonville, though exposed to sun and rain. The citizens of Savannah had furnished them with food until prohibited from so doing by the rebel authorities. His description of the country through which he came has much interest, in view of the reported grand movements of Sherman, in the cotton States, which according to the intimations in Richmond papers is startling the rebel leaders out of their propriety. He, of course, knows little about Mobile or Charleston, but he was at Savannah, and thinks that place could be easily taken by Sherman, should that point be aimed at by him. The defences of Savannah are mainly on the coast side, and on the North-west or land side there are no defences of account, and the country is so level as not to afford any favorable defensive positions. There were very few troops at Savannah when he was there—so few, in fact, that on every third night the marines on the rebel boats in Savannah harbor were detailed for guard duty. He says there were 25,000 Union prisoners at Mifflin, Ga.

The mail-boat from the army brings nothing new. The utmost quiet prevails. Gen. Grant had paid a brief visit to Fortress Monroe and returned to the army.

The report that Robert J. Walker is to be Secretary of the Treasury after the meeting of Congress has gained considerable strength today, and as it is said that Fessenden will not remain on any account longer than the 4th of March next, it is altogether probable that the change will be made.

Lord Lyons is somewhat better to-day, but is still a great sufferer from his disease.

Commodore Tobias Stanley has been detached from ordnance duty at Cairo, Illinois, and ordered to the command of the steamer State of Georgia.

From the Shenandoah.

Formidable Rebel Movement on Foot.

Longstreet and Breckinridge with Early

Stonewall Jackson's Old Trick.

Military Strategy of the Enemy.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

This evening's *Republican* says that movements in the Shenandoah Valley indicate a renewal of active operations on a large scale at an early date. Longstreet and Breckinridge are creditably reported to have joined Early with their forces, forming an army much larger than any that has visited that region since the retreat of Lee from Gettysburg. The demonstration of the enemy on Saturday looks highly suspicious, and it is more than possible, may be the old trick of Jackson re-enacted. The strategy is the same. Cedar Mountain is well remembered, and many hours may not elapse before we shall learn of important rebel movements on the Upper Potomac, of the plan of which the feeble assault and subsequent retreat through Winchester, on the 12th inst., was but initiatory strategy.

Yesterday the gunboats on James river were engaged in destroying all the houses within reach of their shells, the rebels having made use of many of them for signal stations. For some time past all our movements between City Point and the mouth of the Chickahominy have been communicated by signals to the rebel authorities, and strenuous efforts are being made to check the annoying practice.

From Gen. Sheridan.

Sharp Cavalry Fights on Friday and Saturday.

Rebels Driven With Severe Loss.

They are Pursued Beyond Front Royal.

Two Guns and One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Taken.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
November 12, 1864.

A cavalry skirmish took place yesterday afternoon between our cavalry under Custer and Merritt, and the rebel cavalry. The heaviest firing was on the left of our line. Acting under orders previously issued, our cavalry commenced falling back very rapidly when the rebels first advanced. Continuing to advance, the rebels came suddenly upon our reserve, when they were received with several heavy volleys and hastily retreated.

The object of this reconnoissance on the part of the rebels was doubtless to feel our strength and ascertain our position on the new line taken up by our troops on the 9th instant.

General Sheridan's army now lies encamped near Kearnstown, about four miles to the South of Winchester. The ground we now occupy is the same on which General Shields fought Stonewall Jackson, and finally drove him back to Cedar Creek.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, in the Field, near Kearnstown, Virginia, November 12—General Sheridan's change of position from Cedar Creek to Kearnstown has induced the rebels to again advance down the valley. A severe fight took place this morning skirmishing was resumed with great briskness along the whole cavalry line; but the rebels were rather weak in numbers or spirit, for they soon began to be induced to follow up our pickets, who in obedience to orders fell rapidly back when the firing commenced.

This system of tactics not seeming to draw the enemy on our main lines, General Sheridan sent off a large force of cavalry for the purpose of coaxing a fight out of the rebels. Our men are in high spirits at the prospect of having another fight before the campaign closes, and hope that the rebels have brought a large number of guns down with them.

MARTINSBURG, Va., November 13.—Important news is just in from General Sheridan, up to midnight. The strategic reconnoissance by our cavalry on Friday caused the enemy's cavalry, under Lomax, to advance against our lines on Saturday morning. Considerable fighting ensued, during which the enemy were repulsed with great loss. General Sheridan then ordered General Powell to pursue them in their flight, which he did with great vigor and success.

He drove them through and beyond Front Royal, and captured two guns, one hundred and fifty prisoners, several wagons, and a large number of horses. Our losses are said to have been considerable, as the fighting was extremely warm for a short time. No infantry was engaged, but Generals Sheridan and Torbert were both at the front in person, with the cavalry, and made very short work of the fighting.

Colonel Powell conducted the pursuit very handsomely, and fairly merits the success which attended it.

The escort which came in with dispatches from General Sheridan last night was fired on by guerrillas when just beyond Bunker Hill, but they fled when the fire was returned by our cavalry. The escort was composed of some twenty-five of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Cozee.

Captain Ira B. Claflin, of the 6th Regular Cavalry, has been ordered to duty as Special Inspector of Cavalry in the Department of West Virginia.

General Leighton is now in command of this post, during the absence of Gen. Seward, who has gone home on fifteen days' leave.

Recruiting is progressing briskly in Philadelphia.

Highly Interesting.

Prospect of a Move by Grant.

Entertainment to Gen. Butler.

Successful Trial of The Dictator.

The Trial of Colonel North.

NEW YORK, November 15.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: From the fact that officers and soldiers on furlough were expected yesterday, it is thought Grant contemplates another movement in a few days. It is certain he will make another effort before going into winter quarters, which, however, will depend on Sheridan's movements.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The week opened with increasing animation in the dry goods market. The auctions were all well attended, and goods were frely disposed of at advanced prices.

At the entertainment given to Gen. Butler last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he announced that he would leave for his army in the field to-day. In his speech he urged that the olive branch be once more extended to the rebels, and if again refused, then he asked for a sharp, vigorous war, and that the bounties given our soldiers should consist of the lands conquered from the rebels, which should be equally divided, and their owners driven from the country forever.

The monitor Dictator returned from a successful trial trip this afternoon.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Col. Fenton, Governor elect of New York, and other witnesses in the case of Col. North not arriving, the case was postponed till to-morrow. The case for the prosecution is already closed, and but a day or two will be required to place it before the commission entire.

From San Francisco.

Launch of the Camanche.

The First Iron-Clad on the Pacific.

Union Majority in Oregon, 1,700.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.

The monitor Camanche was successfully launched to-day. The Camanche is one of the first batch of monitors, and was built by Secor & Co., under the superintendence of Geo. Birkbeck, Jr., at Jersey City. She was placed on board of the ship Aquilla, and sent around the Horn," arriving at San Francisco on the 11th of November, 1863. On the 16th of November, 1863, during the prevalence of a very severe gale, the Aquilla sunk, having sprung a leak when off Cape Horn. Water in her bottom, and both vessels sunk in about forty feet of water. It was not long before the contractors set to work, and the pieces of the wreck from the bilged vessel was landed safe on shore. A year has elapsed (lacking two days), and the Camanche is complete and afloat, a floating monument of American industry, and of the growing importance of our navy. The following are the prominent dimensions of the Camanche:

	Feet.	Inches.
Extreme length over armor	200	...
Extreme length of boat proper on water line	190	...
Length inside of stem and stern posts	159	...
Breadth of beam of boat proper	39	8
Depth of hold amidships	11	10
Crown of deck amidships	...	12
Shear of deck	...	...
Distance from stern to extreme end of boat	10	09
Distance from stern to extreme end of armor forward	16	...
Distance from stern post to extreme end of boat	20	03
Distance from stern post to extreme end of armor aft	25	04

She has one turret, and carries a battery of two inch rifles. She is, as a whole, a harbor defence, she will be of great service to San Francisco. We now have our iron-clad navy represented in the Pacific ocean, and there is no telling where it will stop. Perhaps in the next quarter of a century. Though insignificant as this launch may seem to some persons, yet it marks with an indelible clearness the progress of our country on the waters of the world. The builders and the country should be proud to hear of the successful launch of the Camanche, the first iron-clad of the Pacific.

The Union majority in Oregon is over 1,709.

Advices from Japan give the report that the allied fleets had a skirmish with the Japanese in the inland sea.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

Further Arrest of Alleged Traitors.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.

The following persons, charged with complicity in the conspiracy to release Camp Douglas prisoners, were arrested last night:—C. W. Patton, Francis Adams, Obadiah Jackson, Jr., James Barnard, James Geary, and Gentleman, nephew of the pirate of that name. Jackson, who is Grand Signor of the order, in an interview with the authorities, stated that at the meeting on Monday night, at which the election, the object of the release of the prisoners was discussed, and Walsh, Geary, and Patton stated there were plenty of arms in the city for all of the order. Two rendezvous for the distribution of arms were indicated, one of which was at the Invincible Club room. At this meeting Jackson directed the objects of the organization to be treason able, and determined to expose it, but the military arrests made the same day he thought rendered it unnecessary.

From Canada.

REBEL RAIDERS BOASTFUL.

The Fenian Demonstration on Canada.

MONTREAL, November 15.

The rebel raiders are making voluntary statements to the court and boasting that their government will avenge them. Efforts are being made to procure a delay of thirty days in order to get instructions from Richmond.

TORONTO, November 5.—In the meeting of the city council last evening, it transpired that information had been received of an intended demonstration on Canada by the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, from the United States. The Mayor said that this information had been handed over to the Government.

THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Unfounded Rumors of Cabinet Changes

WASHINGTON, November 15.

The subject of the seizure of the Florida, in the harbor of Bohea, has not been presented to the United States Government by that of Brazil.

After careful inquiry it is ascertained that there is nothing whatever to sustain the repeated rumors and assertions of Cabinet changes. The indications are directly contrary. This statement, however, excludes Secretary Fessenden, who it is known merely accepted the position at the head of the Treasury Department pending congressional recess, hoping to continue to prevail that Robt. J. Walker will be his successor.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Canby's Recovery Doubtful—Steamers Fired into—A Herd of Cattle for Hood—Stampede and One-third Captured.

CAIRO, November 13.

The steamer Luna, from New Orleans on the 5th, has arrived. She discharged one thousand barrels of pork at Memphis. Thirteen transports were lying at the mouth of White River. One of the surgeons who attended Gen. Canby, has arrived at Memphis, and reports his wound very serious. His recovery is doubtful. Canby was on the deck of the gunboat when shot. The gunboat had turned back, and at last accounts was making all speed for Vicksburg. The steamer Pauline Carroll was fired into at Buck Island. A gunboat was shelling the woods at that place when the Luna passed. The Luna brought seven hundred bales of cotton, and one hundred barrels of coffee. Two hundred bales of the cotton, and the coffee were for Cairo; the remainder of the cotton for St. Louis.

Several attempts to cross Texas cattle over the Mississippi river for Hood's army had been frustrated by the gunboats. Leaving the main herd, numbering about 3,000, strongly guarded, they had crossed Black river. Col. Farrar, commanding the gunboat flotilla in pursuit of them, but the enemy hearing of his movement broke camp and moved the cattle beyond the river. Farrar, however, followed, and, leaving the gunboats, captured into and across, rode down the guards, captured one-third of the cattle, and dispersed the remainder. He took several wagons, mules and horses, and also captured Brigadier General Conner.

A rebel flag of truce reached Paducah yesterday, requesting an exchange of citizen prisoners they had captured on steamboats. The request was refused. All quiet.

The New Orleans papers of the 7th are without news.

The Cotton market is stagnant; good ordinary new are offered at $1 06@.

Seventy rebels having again attempted to cross the river at Gaines' Landing to Hood's assistance, Gen. Reynolds, of the 13th Corps, massed a brigade here, and Osband's cavalry brigade is momently expected from Vicksburg. It is supposed the rebels have a force on the Mississippi side, operating with them. The movement is formidable. It consists of the Texas portion of the rebel army, said to be under Magruder, but it is not believed the crossing can be effected.

CITY MATTERS.

UNION JUBILEE IN MANCHESTER.—The Union men of Manchester borough had a grand jubilee last night over the election of Lincoln and Johnson. In all Allegheny county there is not an election district more comdletely organized than Manchester. A Lincoln and Johnson club was formed immediately on the nomination of the Union candidates for President and Vice-President, which worked most assiduously and effectively from that day until the eighth instant, when the great battle was fought and the victory won. The overwhelming majority rolled up by the borough of Manchester for "Abe and Andy" is the best evidence of the manner in which the club performed its duties. And it was right and proper that the loyal men and women of Manchester should meet and congratulate each other upon the auspicious result of the election.

Accordingly the Lincoln and Johnson club determined to have a grand jubilee last evening. A splendid supper was prepared in the basement of the borough school house, of which some two hundred partook. The people assembled at the headquarters of the Club, where an organization was effected by calling WM. B. ROSS, Esq., to the chair. After brief speeches by Capt. Hugh Murphy and J. B. Kennedy, and a song "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," led by Prof. Carter, the meeting adjourned, and made a flank movement on the supper table in the school house. After doing ample justice to the good things set before them the meeting was reorganized and short speeches made by Messrs. Nelson, Mackrell, Woods, Capt. Miller and others. The speech of Mr. Mackrell was peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, and was received with rounds of applause. During the evening Mr. Ross read a machine poetry Salt River ticket, full of local allusions and good natured hits at prominent opposition men in the borough, but its length precludes our publishing it.

Quite a number of Union ladies graced the meeting with their presence, adding materially to the eclat of the occasion. It has been determined by the Union men of Manchester to preserve their organization intact, and hold themselves in readiness at all times to sustain the Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion, not only by forwards and votes, but if need be by men and bayonets.

ESTATE OF THE LATE A. MCTIGHE.—As will be seen by notice elsewhere, Mrs. Maria McTighe, administratrix, has appointed her son, Wm. McTighe, to settle the estate of the late A. McTighe. Mr. McTighe may be found at the Fourth National Bank, Market street, where those having claims against the estate will present them for payment, and those knowing themselves indebted thereto will pay.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Those eminent artists, Mr. and Miss Buchanan, have produced the greates theatrical enthusiasm in our city, and are attracting large audiences. On Monday and last night the theatre was crowded with the beauty, fashion and intelligence of the city, and were delighted with their admirable performances. The rush will continue to-night, when the house is filling up rapidly for Friday and Saturday, their benefit and last appearance. To-night they will appear in a new version of Schiller's romantic legend of "The Bride of Messina, or Fratricide's Doom." This is an entirely different arrangement, made by Mr. Buchanan from the old drama.

The Cruise of the Niagara.

Capture and Release of a Slaver.

A private letter written on board the United States steam frigate Niagara, dated October 15th, off Jersey, coast of France, says:—"We were lying quietly at anchor last Sunday afternoon, at Flushing, Holland, when we observed a splendid steamer pass us, standing for a pilot to take her down the channel. She was flying the Spanish flag, and was very heavily laden. After she had been gone about an hour, our Commodore commanded to follow her, and we were immediately given to get the ship under weigh. This was done in the short space of ten minutes, but as the steamer had about fifteen miles the start of us, we had a perfect race before we could overhaul her. We did so, however, that night, and kept alongside until the first streak of light lighted the East, when a shot across her bows from one of our 'Parrott peacemakers' brought her to in a very abrupt manner.

"A boat was sent aboard of her and her captain returned in it, bringing his papers, showing the ship to be bound to Matamoras. We immediately sent a boat's crew to search her, and subsequently sent her to Key West. We have in sight, with copies of her papers to London, to receive orders from the American Minister as to whether we should send her in or not. The cargo consisted of quinine, shoes, blankets, &c.' worth some $700,000, without including the value of the ship herself. On the following Monday, the Captain of the Adams, telegraphed to us to release her, which we did, and that night, when she was miles away in the darkness, the Captain of the Adams, when a messenger arrived from London, telling us that a second telegram had immediately followed the first telling us to capture her and send her in. She is a notorious blockade runner, called the Cicerone. But as this last despatch never arrived, she of course got away. Thus was a snug sum of prize money taken out of your friend and mine, Uncle Sam, through the stupidity of an English telegraph company.

"We heard also from London that Captain Semmes, of Alabama notoriety, had left London on the 3d, with five guns of a heavy calibre and two hundred men, to join his new ship, the Ranger, which, it was supposed had been fitted out at Madeira. Where he was expected to be somewhere along the French coast, we came down here, and we anchored to-night off the island of Jersey. Here we will anxiously await his coming, which if our information as to his destination should prove correct, we will have the opportunity of giving him a warm reception.

JAPAN.—The allies have forced the straits of Simonoseki and reached the inland sea. In consequence the Japanese have sued for peace. We have no further particulars. The passage of the forts, which had been constructed and strengthened for this emergency, and the probable defeat of the Japanese, opens to the allies entrance to the richest portion of the Empire, from whence they may dictate terms at their pleasure. This fact renders it more probable that the Japanese should have consented to treat when only the defenses of the Prince of Nagato had been overcome. They are the ablest they control a city which is superior to Nagasaki, and inferior perhaps only to Jeddo, where their fleet have a safe anchorage under the lee of lands cultivated to the very water's edge. The result does not prove that Japan will instantly grant all that they demand, but it does prove that Japan has no war material to contend with, and that the government does not accede to proffered terms, it will be compelled to submit to others which may be less agreeable. The straits whose fortifications have overcome, lie between Nippon and Kiusin. The inland sea into which they open extends along the island of Sikok, one-third of the whole length of Nippon.

Congress will take into consideration, at an early period of the coming session, the increase of the regular army. In 1808 the legal strength of the regular army was 9,491, which was increased early in the year 1812, "for the defease of the Indian frontier," to 10,353. The second war with England followed soon after this increase, and at its conclusion the "peace establishment" was fixed at 10,280 men, and so continued until 1821, when it was reduced to 6,126. This was the maximum strength of the regular army, until 1832, when an increase was made, and which, at no time after, broke out a total strength of nearly 20,000 had been attained. Should it be determined to increase the regular army during the present war, there will be applied competitive tests for the commissions among those volunteer officers who would desire to permanently remain in the service.

A LONDON LETTER by the last steamer says: The speculative mania in London seems fairly crushed for the time, but it will revive in some other form before the lapse of twelve or eighteen months. From the first, your readers were assured that although the rates for money would probably become extremely severe, there was little prospect of an absolute panic and general break-up this year. Our profits had been too large, and the new companies had not had time to ruin themselves. The panic which check will be forgotten and speculation will revive, until, if our past decennial experience is to be relied upon, 1867 may witness an explosion worthy of the name.

REWARD OFFERED.—On Monday we announced that four men had escaped from the Greensburg jail on the Saturday night previous. The most important of the fugitives is William Campbell, who was convicted of murder, and was awaiting the result of an application for a new trial. He is about fifty years of age, square set, and walks lame. He had on boots and pants when he left. A reward of $1,000 is offered for his return to prison by the Sheriff. The names of the other prisoners are Clark Wilson, Lewis Weaver and J. Wilson. They are all charged with larceny, and a reward of fifty dollars each is offered for their apprehension.

WM. H. ALLEN has been appointed by the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania agent to make arrangements for the sale of the scrip for 150,000 acres of land granted by the act of Congress of 1862 to the commonwealth for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and offers the scrip for public competion. The income of the fund thus to be raised has been devoted by the Legislature to the support of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. The scrip may be located at once, or it may be held without cost, or risk of loss, or the payment of taxes, for location at any future time.

Each piece of the scrip is for 160 acres, and entitles the holder to locate upon any government lands of which there are to be had.

The title is direct from the United States to this commonwealth.

THE VOTE IN SHERMAN'S ARMY.—The vote of Pennsylvania soldiers was as follows: 218th Lincoln, 162; McClellan, 3. 29th—Lincoln, 222; McClellan, 67. 46th—Lincoln, 288; McClellan, 109. 118th—Lincoln 88; McClellan, 38. 147th—Lincoln, 150; McClellan, 58. 73d—Lincoln—51; McClellan, 3. Knap's Battery—Lincoln, 95; McClellan, 13.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Pirate Florida.

The Capture will be Sustained.

Secretary Seward's Action in the Case.

Description of the Captured Vessel.

NEW YORK, November 15.

The *Tribune* has the following Washington special:—The action of Captain Collins, in the capture of the Florida, will be sustained by our government. Foreign powers may designate these pirates as belligerents, but the United States will take the position that to be such they must belong to some recognized and responsible government. By confession of Marquis Abrantes, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Alabama had her chief rendezvous on Brazilian islands which were dependencies of Brazil.

The *World's* Washington special says it is understood that Secretary Seward has prepared and transmitted to the Brazilian Government a letter, wherein he tenders the most ample apology for the recent violation of the neutrality law by the Wachusett in seizing the Florida while at the same time he does not offer to return the captured vessel to the port where she was seized. This letter it is supposed, will allay any irritation which may be felt at the conduct of the Federal officers. The opinion at Washington is that the seizure of the Florida was a gross violation of the law of nations, and strict reparation would include the return of the Florida, dismissal from the service of Capt. Collins, and the removal of our consul at Bahia, together with a full apology for the unjustifiable conduct of the United States officials. Mr. Seward will endeavor to save our national pride such humiliation, and at the same time satisfy the Brazilian Government that the offense was not a wanton one.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent thus describes the Florida: Her masts are unusually tall; yards very short; her hull is not dissimilar to our third-class sloops, only that she sits lower in the water and has more sheer in her lines. Her two smoke stacks are too close together for symmetry. A bright coat of black paint gives her much of a man-of-war appearance. The breech in her side, caused by the stern of the Wachusett, has not yet been repaired, and is covered with canvass, which was done in order to enable her to perform the journey to this port. Taking her alone, ordinary observers would pronounce her a fine looking craft. Those who have seen her alongside of our navy the contrast is very striking, and greatly to the Florida's discredit. Everything about her is British, including guns, ammunition and men. She has two guns, 7-inch rifles, 26 feet beam, 20 feet hold, and has three masts; one being carried away in the collision and broke short off at the deck. Her bow is very strong, and built of cast iron plates. The ship is supplied with double engines, and bears the name of the maker, Fawcett, Preston & Co., Liverpool. On boarding her the first sight that met the eye was the dead body of a man, with exceedingly clumsy traverses for sliding on the 7-inch Blakely guns on pivot. Next the broadside guns are run into equally homely looking carriages, and they are also on low wheels, and very unhandy to tackle. Between decks was very filthy, notwithstanding the constant scrubbing by order of Captain Collins.

On the 4th of October the Florida arrived at Bahia, and anchored a short distance inside the harbor. On this day a plan was arranged on board the Wachusett whereby the Florida was to tug, and by running into her under full head of steam, to sink her at anchor. Lieutenant Beardslee and a number of men from the Wachusett volunteered for the perilous duty. With perquisites from Captain Collins he went on shore and endeavored to obtain a suitable tug. He found a small light craft up the bay, and was about to hire her, when no way of getting a supply and the project was abandoned. On the next day, the Florida moved to under one of the forts. On the night of the 7th, a quarrel took place on board, Captain Collins, and after mature deliberation, it was decided to attack the Florida in the night. The particulars of the capture are well known. From those we already given, Twenty-six chronometers and a large number of books, papers and other articles taken from captured ships, were found on board. Of the twenty-three vessels destroyed since January 16, 1864, was found in the cabin. The Wachusett and Florida sail soon for New York.

The United States Chief Justiceship.

Proposed European Congress.

Wide-Spread Conspiracy in Kentucky.

NEW YORK, November 11.

A dispatch to Postmaster Kelly was posted on the postoffice bulletin last evening, announcing the appointment of Secretary Stanton to the vacant Chief Justiceship, and General Blanks to the department of war. No confirmation of the news has been received from any other source.

The London *Morning Post* says: According to accounts from the continent, the idea of the European Congress is again out on the tapis. The principal objects stated to be the quieting of Rome, Italy and Italian affairs, and Prussia have agreed upon the subject. Emperor Napoleon calculates on the adhesion of Italy and King Leopold of Belgium. It is supposed that Austria will overcome objections of England and Austria. Should all this be accomplished, a general disarmament will be the result of the congress and secure the peace of Europe.

The *Post's* Washington letter says:—The arrest of Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Maryland, will lead to important disclosures. There are rumors of a wide spread conspiracy in that State, not to take it over to the Rebel Confederacy, but to organize a State of Secession, the object of which is to make Kentucky independent of the Federal Government.

The prize steamer Lucy arrived this afternoon. She was captured 160 miles off Wilmington, by the gunboat Santiago de Cuba, after a chase of an hour and a half, during which she threw overboard 61 bales of cotton. The vessel is a side wheel steamer, built of iron, 225 feet long, 20 feet beam, 192 tons burthen, and one year old. This was her tenth blockade running trip.

The will of A. J. Butler was admitted to probate yester day, and the estate is estimated at $200,000, one-half going to Gen. Butler. The inventory asked for by New Orleans bankers was granted.

Gen. Wessels has received orders to relieve Gen. Hoffman, Commissary general of Prisoners. Gen. Wessels is to have charge of all prisons East of the Mississippi. Gen. Hoffman is ordered to the West and will have charge of all prisons West of the Mississippi.

Secretary Stanton is still unable to be at the War office. Major Gen. Meigs is also confined to his house by indisposition.

A rumor from the army of the Potomac, pretty well authenticated, states that the rebels are about evacuating Petersburg. The greatest interest attaches to the Canada movements. The first news from him is looked for via Richmond.

Mysterious Peace Rumor.

Sherman's Army Something to do with It

Georgia to Secede from the Confederacy

North Carolina and Alabama to be Brought Back.

NEW YORK, November 15.

The *Express* has the following: There have been mysterious rumors of peace lately on the streets, and the speech of Gen. Butler last evening is regarded as very significant, in some quarters, as indicating that he is fully something on foot. The movement of Sherman's army is supposed to have something to do with it. The story is as follows: Some time since there were secret consultations of Macon of the leading men of Georgia, including Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens, and an ambassador was sent to Washington. This gentleman was authorized to assure the President that Georgia would secede from the Confederacy, if Sherman would march through Georgia and take possession of Charleston and Savannah.

The response of Mr. Lincoln to this request, about three weeks since, was that he was not quite ready, but would do it after election. It is quite probable that the movement of Sherman's movement, and that it is done with a view of not only bringing back Georgia, but North Carolina and Alabama. In connection with this it was rumored on the streets this afternoon that Augusta had been captured.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 15.

The feeling in the stock market is hesitating and dull, except upon Governments, which continue still in active demand and advanced. There is a strong speculative interest upon old 7-30 Treasury notes, arising from a lawsuit for compelling the collector of the Port to accept them in payment of duties. The price has advanced from 97½ to 99 since the Supreme Court decision. Railroad list generally lower; the transactions embraced a considerable number of options; sellers largely predominating. The market appears to be lapsing into dullness, the immediate occasion being the uncertainty as to what measures may be suggested by Secretary Fessenden, or adopted by Congress. The Gold market is very dull and generally unfavorable movement in the absence of the late brisk export demand. Price weak and declining. Money and notes unchanged. Foreign exchange a trifle easier.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.

Tobacco active and firm. Cotton easier at $1 26@1 27 for middling and $1 28 for good middling; receipts 1,070 bales. Flour very dull. Wheat and corn easier. Oats advanced 1½c, ranging from $1 40 to $0 50. Bacon, clear sides, 24½c. Whisky firm at $1 68@1 70. Hogs stiff at 10@11c, gross.

FROM EUROP

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

Are We Not Solvent?

If we were all disposed to be taught by the events which occur around us every day, we would be thoroughly convinced that the war has worked no detriment to the material elements of our national strength. It is true that there are sad vacancies in our homes and our hearts—that there is scarcely a hearthstone in the land that does not mourn the absence of a loved one; but beyond this we have experienced nothing of the desolation of war. Never, in the history of the country, has money been so plenty as now. Never have our people so nobly responded to every appeal for charity, and had so much to spare, as now. Never have we had so many enduring monuments to the noble generosity of our people as now. Countless thousands of treasure have been freely given to those Heaven-blest charities—the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. Hundreds of millions have been unsparingly contributed to the Government to carry on the war for the preservation of our country. Millions more have been unhesitatingly given to aid the patriotic work of filling up our armies. The war has made other appeals to the generosity of the people, the extent of which can never be calculated. Subsistence Committees, Soldiers' Homes, Societies for the relief of the families of our brave soldiers, and organizations of a like character, have been liberally and gloriously sustained. Private contributions from all parts of the country have gone without stint to the hospitals at home and in the field, whilst the soldiers, individually, have been the recipients of many deeds of kindness from their friends at home.

After all these things, connected with the war, have been done, objects of a local nature, appealing to individuals of particular classes and denominations, have flourished under the patronage of the people. In our own community several new benevolent institutions have been started with the most auspicious promise of success. Reaching out beyond our own country our benevolence is extending as they never have been extended, the blessings of civilization and religion to the benighted of the world. But yesterday we published the proceedings of a meeting of one of our most respected evangelical denominations, at which over six thousand dollars was subscribed, and more promised, in addition to a large amount heretofore donated, in aid of the Christian Mission of that church in Egypt. This is but one instance—there are hundreds more.

And still the means of our people are not exhausted. There is still more money in the land than ever before, and what is yet more encouraging, never has there been so indomitable a purpose on the part of our people to employ their increased means in the full and perfect development of the exhaustless resources of the nation. As a familiar instance we need only mention that the immense sums now employed in developing the Petroleum interest in this State are almost beyond conception. During the past eventful four years, business has been placed upon a foundation which can never be shaken. That spectral system of credit has almost disappeared, never more to return, and its place is supplied by the cash system, on the basis of which business of all kinds can be safely conducted until the end of time. Our Finances and Commerce are most promising, indeed, and those who have lost heart should take it up again. It is true that our National debt is considerable, but it is equally true that the events of each day prove that our resources are keeping pace with it.

Every man should look upon the bright side of his country's affairs. The election is over, and gloriously over too, and we no longer have need of croakers. The people have determined that the Nation shall live, and will they not provide the means? Let the great voice of the majority in this instance prevail, and the apparent burdens of the war will bear but lightly upon us. We have always had the means, and now that the will is expressed, let us all "keep step to the music of the Union" in destroying the last vestige of the horrid rebellion against the Government of our fathers.

The Rebel Prospect.

The Message of JEFF. DAVIS, the speeches and resolutions in the Rebel Congress, the reports of the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, the comments of the Southern press, all prove clearly that the rebellion has been brought to the very last extremity, militarily, financially, morally, and in every other respect. These documents, speeches, articles, resolutions, though made and written to conceal as much as possible the true condition of things, nevertheless are a perfect mirror of exhaustion, discouragement, and despotism. There is, moreover, disclosed a diversity of views, a degree of discontent, and an extent of discouragement at no previous time apparent. Indeed the impartial mind can come to no other conclusion than that the feeling of hopelessness prevails in Richmond, from highest to lowest.

The proposition to arm the negroes receives most attention, because the question of men for the army, whereon depends further resistance, is the vital question of the hour. It is clear enough that distrust of the negro is at the bottom of the Rebel conclusion on that subject. The war has arrived at a pass when desparity of numbers, as well as superior generalship, is beginning to tell fatally against the Rebels. The entire question has become reduced to a mathematical certainty; a fact the Rebel leaders can disguise neither from themselves nor the people. This state of things is producing its legitimate effect. Discouragement and a carping spirit necessarily follow. At no previous time has DAVIS and the Rebel management been so openly or so unreservedly criticised. This criticism, in some quarters has taken the form of bold denunciation by the press, members of Congress, and public speakers and writers. Smarting under the freedom of the press, DAVIS proposes to conscript the editors and detail such of them to conduct the public journals as he may see fit. This exceeds anything the French Emperor ever attempted. The proposition truly reflects the extreme necessity to which the rebel chief has been reduced. Such tyranny heralds the end near at hand. Taken in connection with the other evidences of desperate fortune, it leaves no room for questioning that the Rebel cause rests solely, but for a brief period only, on the bold and unscrupulous exercise of absolute power.

It has been foreseen that there would be an hour when the desperation of the leaders would embrace whatever there was of the rebellion. That hour has come, and will not pass away without producing its legitimate fruits. That it is producing it, is evident from the signs of discouragement which the leaders themselves are the first to manifest.

Not three weeks ago DAVIS visited the prominent points in the South, making speeches to arouse the people to the last effort. In some sort the appeal was responded to. But it was a spasm of death, rather than a bold uprising evincing lusty life. HOOD was strengthened by a few thousands, but they were a loss rather than a gain; for at the game of generalship the entire South has been beaten, and HOOD's army, being drawn hundreds of miles away from the field where it is most needed, is held there, wearing itself out, while SHERMAN is overrunning the States its mission was to defend.

Coming in to fill up the dark picture the rebels are compelled to contemplate, is the result of the Presidential election. No door is open to them, while they are made to confess that the gloomy prospect affords no ground of hope. All hail the Republic! The day dawns!

Scarcity of Residences.

Never in the history of Pittsburgh has there been felt such a scarcity of dwelling houses, nor a greater demand for them. The ink is scarcely dry upon an announcement "To Let," before a host of applicants appear to secure the shortly to be vacated dwelling. But few, if any, such announcements are now to be met with; the neighbors of any family about to remove become advertisers, and the premises are re-let in a few hours. There have been various causes assigned for this great demand, among others the tearing down of a large number of tenements by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Fifth ward, to give way to new and improved railroad facilities. The real causes, however, are attributable to the high prices of labor and material, and to the fact that capitalists, who have heretofore invested in houses, receiving five or six per cent. on the amount invested, prefer to invest in Government securities and oil stocks, which latter pay from one to five per cent a month. Building new houses has, therefore, in a great measure, ceased because of the inadequate return for the investment that would be required for their erection, and the increase of population still continuing produces the great demand now existing.

Our population is daily increasing by the arrival of strangers from the insurrectionary States, who seek a home here because labor is required and is well paid. There is scarcely a workshop or manufactory in the city, we venture the remark, but what is prepared to give employment to skilled and industrious workmen, and the result is that there is and has been for months past a constant influx of strangers seeking employment here. A large number on arriving are sadly disappointed in their inability to secure homes for their families, whom they are compelled to leave behind them. There is "meat and work for all" who come, but there is a great deficiency of houses to accommodate them and their families.

Would it not be well for some of our enterprising moneyed men to organize building associations, and improve some of our vacant territory in the suburbs of the city by the erection of small but convenient dwelling houses. Such houses would readily pay ten per cent. or more on the investment, which would be a substantial one, and not liable to the fluctuations of the stock market. We know that we have been remiss in the character required for this enterprise, and that when they take into consideration the great benefit that would result to the city, their native pride will prompt them to its undertaking. There is abundant territory, plenty of material, and the labor can be easily obtained to speedily erect a hundred or more dwellings in a few months. Similar associations of capitalists exist in Philadelphia, and they have contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of their city.

We are certainly standing in our own light if some provision is not speedily made to accommodate those who find work plentiful and highly remunerative here, but who are compelled to become temporary residents or briefsojourners by reason of a lack of dwellings to establish a home for their families. The subject commends itself to the earnest attention of all who desire the further and full development of our city.

The Dictator.

Capt. Ericsson corrects the erroneous statements recently made concerning the draft of the steam monitor Dictator, and proves conclusively that there has been no guess-work or miscalculation in that respect. After being launched the Dictator drew half an inch less than estimated, and the weight to be put on board afterwards was known almost to a pound, so that ultimate disappointment respecting the draft was out of the question. When the Dictator was planned, it was assumed that, keeping the side armor 18 inches out of the water amidships, would effectually protect the hull of the vessel against an enemy's shot during rolling. Experience has shown that the maximum projection of the side armor above water amidships should be 16 inches, and that the fighting trim may, with propriety, be reduced to 12 inches, how and stern being in that proportion. To bring the Dictator to the former immersion will require 22,000 pounds, the latter requiring 468,000 pounds in addition to the weight on board the ship to-day. In considering the proper immersion or fighting trim of an iron clad, which, like the Dictator, is intended to meet foreign iron-clads at sea, it will be well to bear in mind the recent improvement in naval ordnance in Europe. It is no longer the sixty-eight pounder that will be encountered, but projectiles which will put the side-armor of the Dictator, heavy as it is, to a severe trial. It will be well, therefore, to keep the side-armor well under water, more particularly since rolling, to a certain extent, must always be looked for. The great buoyancy of the Dictator at her present draft, viz., sixty-two thousand pounds to the inch, is an important feature connected with the question of immersion. The supposition that the rudder of the Dictator had been injured in launching is pronounced erroneous, as also the statement that the steering gear is incomplete. There are three distinct steering machines, each of which operates by itself, but so arranged that all may be worked together. The trouble experienced with the rudder is attributed to the fact that while the ship was aground at the Navy Yard, sand washed into the step in which the pivot works on which the rudder turns. Commodore Rogers, it is stated, intends to run his ship at a slow rate in the bay, until the sand is crushed and washed out of the step, and the pivot made to work free. The run on saturday caused the rudder to work with greater ease than on Friday.

The British Royal Navy Without Sailors.

The press of Great Britain has teemed lately with lugubrious accounts of the deplorable condition of the Royal Navy. Thousands of men who were shipped for service in the Crimea have left the Royal Navy, their terms having expired, and not one-tenth of them can be induced to re-enter the service. Large numbers of these men, however, are leaving the British isles, and taking employment in our merchantmen and war vessels. England is becoming alarmed, and the question of how the navy is to be manned in future is daily increasing in importance and difficulty of solution. On the contrary, our Government finds no difficulty in shipping at least one hundred seamen per day, and could greatly increase this figure if the wants of the Navy Department required it. One cause, perhaps, for the depletion of the British Navy may be the fact that the term of enlistment, from five to ten years, is too long; the pay is too small, and the rations do not begin to compare with those of our war vessels. The seamen that are forsaking the British Navy to enter our service are of the most skilful and well disciplined class, and their loss to England is all the more disastrous on that account, while their gain by our Navy adds greatly to its efficiency. As far as the United States Navy is concerned there is not the least apprehension felt that it will ever lack seamen.

Our Brazilian Relations.

It will probably prove very disgusting to our British cousins that there is going to be no disagreement, least of all hostilities, between our Government and Brazil, on account of the capture of the Anglo-Rebel pirate Florida in one of her ports. "It will surely disappoint these foreign oracles of DAVIS," says the New York *Times*, "if they find that the Government of the United States and that of Brazil have come to a friendly understanding on the question of the Florida's capture, before their uncalled-for protests have come to hand. It will also grieve our enemies abroad to find that the Brazilian versions of the capture—one of which we reproduce this morning—are not supplemented with invective against our Government and its agents. The story as given by Brazilian witnesses is told with as much moderation as we could expect, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that, before many days have elapsed, it will be as well known in Brazil as it is here, that the United States has no disposition whatever to encroach, by so much as a hairsbreadth, on the sovereignty of any friendly Power, and least of all, on that of His Brazilian Majesty."

The Calm.

BY REV. J. F. M'LAREN.

After a summer storm, the farmer walks out to see what effect it has had on his fields. He finds, perhaps, some of his fences prostrated; and here and there a spot of over-rank wheat "lodged down," and his corn looking a little tousled and straggly, but no great damage done. An hour's work replaces the rails, the wheat rights itself as soon as the sun dries off its extra load of moisture, the corn rows shortly "dress up," like soldiers in line, and the earth rejoices in the strength, freshness and purity it has received from the lately pouring heavens. Exhilerated and grateful, in the sunshine and calm, Mr. Sparrowgrass cannot but admit to himself, that rain storms, even with the accompaniment of thunder and lightning, are "good things to have in the country."

Our quadrennial election gales have just passed. The questions at issue were of vast importance, the interests involved were weighty and valuable; the feeling elicited was earnest and deep. The opposition of parties was decided; the contest was conducted with the greatest vigor. It was a grand sight to contemplate. The eyes of the civilized world were upon it. The sleek aristocracy of England, who still hold that Republican Government, is a mere theory, an experiment, an illusion, had their peculiar "opes" and "hideas" about it. The forlorn aristocracy of rebeldom antisipated refreshing scenes of violence and bloodshed, at least a faint counterpart of those which their insane ambition has introduced among themselves. The wicked threatened, perhaps plotted, atrocities; the timorous apprehended their occurrence; the prudent warded them off. Those who have contemplated the progress of the recent political contest with the highest thoughts of God and of the people's probity, have been the most assured, and the event has justified their confidence.

The matter is setited. The election is made. And a historic review of the campaign demands the acknowledgement that it was conducted with more quietness and less clamor than we have usually had during the Presidential canvass. Though it was the first we have ever had during the pendency of a war, if we except the inconsiderable and distant Mexican war, and though in this election the war of the rebellion was the essential element of the contest, yet we have passed through the contest smoothly and safely. The interests at stake were too solemn to admit much of pageantry, and while our brethren were on the bloody field or pining with famine in rebel prisons, our hearts were too heavy for songs.

There was probably less demagogism in this election than in most that have preceded it, and what there was of this selfish inpertinence was, in the main, nobly spurned. The people were guided by their own convictions, and, with the impulse of a true patriotism, they were enabled to act wisely and strongly. There was, undoubtedly, a corrupt clique of politicians in the North who favored acquiescence in the claims of the Southern conspirators who brought on the rebellion. The conviction of this, in the people's mind, occasioned the defeat of the party, whose once honorable name these politicians had usurped. They seem, indeed, to have had some fears that this conviction existed among those who venerated that name, and this fear suggested the chicanery of their deceptive motto, "The Union at all hazards." This pretense, while a proof of their own duplicity, was a tribute to the good sense and patriotism of the great body of our people. The haze created by the seeming discrepancy between their nominees and those who nominated him, probably misled some honest voters, but not enough to compensate for the trick. It is a further tribute to the probity and patriotism of our people, that the most rabid sympathizers with the Rebels, have seldom dared to shock their loyal minds by the advocacy and approval of results to which their measures obviously tended.

The election is made. It has been done coolly, quietly, wisely. Gratitude is due to God, both for the result and the process, and the manner of it. It has been blazoned on the banners of both parties, that the Union shall be preserved. Let both join with renewed energy in making that promise and aspiration good. Let the old feeling of brotherhood, that universally thrilled the loyal heart of the nation in 1861, be restored. Let us unite to support the Government in its one great aim, to suppress the rebellion, and restore the Union. Let us do this, that sweet peace may the sooner smile on our land, that our Southern brethren may be freed from this iron despotism that is consuming them, that our brave defenders may return to their homes.

The last hope of the conspirators was a divided North. A cloud, if not an utter blight, has been put on that hope by the late election. The acquiescence of the people of the United States in the constitutional decision, has never been witheld but once. The guilty few who have leagued our country with blood are the exceptional and infernal horror to the world. The eyes of the world are upon us. The graceful subsidence of party excitement, the coalescence of party elements in patriotic purposes, the union of the people after party strifes, are things that do not exist and are not understood except among intelligent and free people. The success of party gives no right to indulge provoking boasts, the defeat becomes a triumph by cheerful acquiescence.

Personal.

John Leech, the famous comic designer for *Punch*, for humorous illustrated works more particularly, but also for all illustrated works, is dead. He was a native of the city of London and was born about 1816. After his works in *Punch* he is best known, perhaps, by his "Comic History of England," and by the kindly mentions of Tom Hood, who thoroughly appreciated his genius and its bent. He has published several volumes of illustrations, which had a merit markedly their own. Leech was especially happy in sporting scenes, and his horses had a character something like that which Landseer gave to dogs.

Gentlemen who have visited Gen. McClellan since the election, report that he bears up under his defeat with becoming resignation, not reflecting upon the Administration or its friends, but expressing the earnest hope that the choice which the people have made will, by the blessing of providence, ensure the welfare and prosperity of the Republic. "Everything, however, depends upon the blessing of Providence," he is said to have remarked, "for man, and man's passions, threaten now to make common shipwreck of us all." If the General's resignation is accepted by the President, he will probably go on a visit to Europe.

Gen. Andrew Jackson Hamilton sailed from New York, on Sunday, for New Orleans, in the steamer Evening Star. It is reported, but with what truth I know not, that he has been assigned to a command, which will have southwestern Louisiana as its base of operations. The Evening Star has about two hundred and fifty passengers, in all, a large proportion of whom are ladies and children.

The Genesee *Republican* announces the death on Tuesday last, of Major Montgomery S. Ritchie, son-in-law of the late Gen. J. S. Wadsworth. He entered the military service at the beginning of the war, but resigned a short time since on account of the requirements of his business at home.

Rumors are again rife of important Cabinet changes. It is positively asserted by high officials that Mr. Stanton will certainly be elevated to the vacant chair of Chief Justiceship, and that Gen. Holt will take the portfolio of war. Per contra, some of Gen. Banks' friends affirm that he will be called to that position, and that his present visit in Washington is with reference to such a change. At all events, now that the action of the Baltimore Convention has been so overwhelmingly ratified by the people, the instruction contained in its platform respecting Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet will doubtless be followed, and the only reason why such was not the case long since is because that Convention was nominating the candidates and adopting the principles for a new Administration, and not for one already existing, and until that new Administration was inaugurated, or received a popular endorsement, the President could hardly be expected to assume his re-election, and be bound by the acts of the Convention renominating him.

Just previous to the signing of the bond, surrogate Tucker, N. Y., was served with a copy of costs of attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, some ten days since, by Judge Cardozo, in a suit wherein Samuel Smith and Andrew H. Smith are plaintiffs and Benjamin F. Butler, defendant, the claim amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, alleged to have arisen on a seizure of gold made by the defendant in May, 1862, at New orleans, La., the plaintiffs then being private bankers in New Orleans, under the firm name of S. Smith & Co. They claim that the defendant forcibly entered the banking-rooms at 27 Canal street, in the aforesaid city, seized all their funds, private accounts, and $890,000 in gold coin, and retained all of them until the following July, when everything was returned except the gold, which the defendant, it is alleged, converted to his own use. The summons and complaint in the action, together with a copy of the attachment, were served on the General by the Under Sheriff Tuttle. The Sheriff has also attached all the funds belonging to the defendant from the government and now in the sub-treasury, also the moneys due to him on his account at his private bankers.

It is rumored in naval circles that Admiral Farragut is shortly to come North, and that the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, which was organized by him in February, 1862, will pass into the control of a new Commander-in-Chief, not as yet named. The gallant Admiral has been hard at work since the latter part of 1861, and has proved himself the greatest naval hero of the age, and under this incessant toil his health is beginning to feel the wearing strain of fatigue. We may need the Admiral for other work, and his faithful devotion to his flag demands for him a respite from his labors. Long live Farragut!

General Intelligence.

A "WHAT-IS-IT?"—A very curious sea monster, indeed, was taken in the harbor of new Bedford last Friday afternoon. It is now in New Bedford, and its possessors say they will take it to Boston to exhibit at the National Sailors' Fair now in progress there. The fish, the like of which all the old shipmasters in New Bedford say they never saw before, weighs about four hundred pounds, and is thirteen feet in length, of which nine feet taper down to a serpent-like tail. It has the mouth of a shark, with two rows of teeth, a fin on the back, and a full eye like a bullock. In color and motion it resembled a serpent in the water, and it is believed to be the veritable great sea-serpent snake, whose mysterious visits have periodically created so much excitement alongshore, and which until now has eluded his baffled pursuers.

A meeting of the hotel keepers and master bakers in New York was held at the Astor House on Saturday to make arrangements for roasting, baking and preparing the ten thousand turkeys, innumerable pumpkin pies and other luxuries which the generous and patriotic people of the city propose to send to the armies of the Potomac, James and Shenandoah and the sailors of the North Atlantic squadron for their Thanksgiving dinners. Another meeting to conclude the arrangements will be held at the Astor House this evening.

An interesting trial of the range and precision of firearms took place at Flatbush, Long Island, on Saturday last. A number of British and American officers were present, and the experiments lasted from twelve o'clock until half-past four. The guns that attracted most attention were the Wolsworth and Berdan rifles—the latter carrying off the palm in every case. The Berdan carbine for cavalry was also tried at short range with great success. Lord Mahon, of the British army, was among the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings.

Gen. John Wilson, a well-known citizen of California, who has arrived at San Francisco, from Sonora, Mexico, has with him a few curious relics, which deserve the attention of archeologists. They consist of a human foot, with pieces of the wrapping which encloses a large number of mummies found in a cave in Chiricahin, near the line of Sonora and Chihuahua. The cave is a large one, which the mummies appear to fill to the depth of nearly forty feet, and though in the neighborhood, among the Indians, are traditions extending back some five hundred years, there is nothing that explains the filling of the cave with these bodies, which appear to have been preserved by the presence of a large amount of saltpetre.

The schooner yacht Lillie was upset in a squall in the Delaware river Saturday night, Nine persons were lost, among them Lyman Stokes and Horace Jones, of New York. The party had started on a pleasure excursion to the Chesapeake Bay.

A celebrated New York doctor prescribed for an old patient, "syrup of birthorn," and wrote his prescription in the usual cabalistic characters, "Syr. Rham. Cath." On inquiring if she had taken the medicine, a thunder of oaths darkened her eyes, and she exclaimed, "No I ain't going to take your syrup of ram cats for anybody under heaven."

The Cucugo, a small Mexican insect, promises to take a position in the world—a position in ladies' hair for an ornament. It is said to possess beautiful qualities, beauty of color and lustre surpassing even the diamond, and as varying in its bright hues.

The largest boat ever built in the western waters is now in course of construction at Jeffersonville, Ind. Her hull is 312 feet long; she is 40 feet beam, with 9 feet depth of hold, giving her a capacity of over 2,000 tons.

One of the soldiers who was killed by the recent accident on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad had been confined thirteen months over his time in Libby Prison. Most of those killed had served over three years and were returning home. Some soldiers who were on the train became exasperated, and wanted to hang the engineer of the cattle-train locomotive.

The Constitution of Nevada provides that in civil cases three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict, the same as if the whole panel agreed.

A letter from Havana says that a committee of influential persons has waited on General Dulce with a petition, to be presented through him to Isabel II., that all negroes be declared free after the expiration of twenty-four years from January 1, 1865, each receiving a salary, during the last four years, of eighteen dollars per month, the greater part of which may be retained until the freedom of the slave is accomplished.

Captain Morris of the rebel navy, had telegraphed the news of the capture of the Florida to the Confederate agents in London. They set up a loud cry of anger at the news, which was re-echoed by the British aristocratic in the columns of the London *Herald*, and all other enemies of the Union. The London *Herald* recommends "all the maritime powers to interfere" if the Florida is given up.

It is stated that the steamer Laurel, from Liverpool, had transferred a crew, arms and ammunition to the new Alabama, off Madeira.

The Liverpool *Post*, made wise perhaps by financial disturbance produced by the rebel loan agents in England, recommends the rebels to make peace with the United States as soon as possible—a course which the writer says is clearly indicated to him in the letter of their own Vice-President, Mr. Stevens, just published in Great Britain. The Liverpool *Journal* says the Confederacy will come down with a "heavy fall" soon if its leaders persists in war policy.

City railroads on the American plan are used in the City of Copenhagen, and at the Hague. The latter place is connected with the watering place Scheveningen, by a horse railroad passing through an illuminated tunnel.

An apprentice to an iron-founder in England, who lately pleaded guilty of having absented himself from work one day, for which he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labor.

The Salem (Massachusetts) *Observer* says that on Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Palmer, of the Tabernacle Church, in that city, was assaulted by an Irishman three times while on his way home from meeting, but he knocked the fellow down each time, and at last secured him by the aid of two other gentlemen.

By a decision of the Treasury Department, notes that have been mutilated by the disappearance of any part thereof, are not receivable on their face, and the same rule seems to be observed in the current transactions of trade.

The Boston *Journal* tells of a musical prodigy now in that region, a man entirely blind, a graduate of the Ohio Institute for the Blind. His bass notes, it is said, are lower than those of any other man in the world, while he can also sing with perfect ease the highest tenor notes. He plays the cornet beautifully with one hand, and accompanies it with the other on the piano or melodeon. Some gentlemen in Boston have heard him, and state that he has musical powers such as have been rarely, if ever, given to man. He is a man of culture and education, well informed in politics and history of the country, and has an unblemished moral character.

What might have been, if it was to be.

The *Tribune* says there is a rich story current, whereof the substance is as follows:

The Rebel States by secret preconcert had their Legislatures in session on the 8th inst., and each of them chose its quota of Presidential Electors, as though they had never attempted to secede from the Union. These electors, in case their aggregate vote would suffice to give McClellan a majority over Lincoln, were to assemble on the first Wednesday in December, and formally cast their votes for McClellan and Pendleton, sending them on to Washington in due form and backing them by delegations to bear either House, should that be deemed essential. Then when the day arrived for officially counting the votes and declaring the result, the entire opposition of all shades was to insist that McClellan and Pendleton were duly elected, and, if this were not conceded, break up the session in a row, and inaugurate a civil war from one end of the country to the other, the present Rebellion merging itself in the newer and more formidable, Jeff. Davis, Lee and Beauregard becoming alike Lieutenants of McClellan.

This story is unsupported by published facts, and is essentially incredible. We receive it only as the outcrop of some fertile brain, musing and brooding over what might have been. If it has even a shred of fact beneath it, that fact must become apparent, and we shall await with interest its development.

REMARKABLE DETECTION.—Some months since a drover, named Thompson, was murdered at West Albany and robbed of some thousands of dollars. The day preceding the murder a man with a slouched hat, moustache, &c., was seen with Thompson, and during that day the same man approached another drover and accosted him as follows, "Hav'nt I seen you before some where? Didn't you tend bar once?" The murderer relaxed his watchfulness up to a few days since, when the drover who was thus accosted by the man in the slouched hat, was in the cars going from Albany to Schenectady. A man with a silk hat and clean shaved face, said to him "Hav'nt I seen you some where before? Didn't you tend bar once?" The drover replied "Yes, you have seen me at West Albany, and I arrest you as the murderer of Thompson,"

The tone, and manner, and the very words used months before, left no doubt of the fact that although very different in personal appearance, this man was he who dogged Thompson, and circumstances have revealed themselves, since the arrest, sufficient, it is thought, to fasten the crime.

Catholic Clergymen Exempt from Military Service.

Father De Smet, of St. Louis, recently applied for the exemption of Roman Catholic Clergymen who had been drafted, assigning the following reasons:

"According to our religious principles, as a religious order in the Catholic Church, we cannot bear arms, etc., and go to war—our various houses have hardly the necessary number of persons to keep them up, and cannot be spared—the establishments are nearly all in debt by construction of necessary buildings for schools, colleges, etc., for the public good.

The following reply was received:

"Release on parole, to report when called upon by the Secretary of War, the following named members of the St. Louis University, drafted in St. Louis, Missouri: Rev. John L'Esperanee, Joseph E. Kelley, John T. H. Sealer, and John W. O'Neil. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

CITY MATTERS.

WINTER IS UPON US—HIGH PRICE OF COAL—WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE POOR?—A week or two since we congratulated our readers upon the fact that the price of coal was about to come down. We then stated that the diggers had resolved to go to work at six cents per bushel, and that all along the Monongahela river they were then digging at *five cents per bushel*. True, we were assured at the same time that the pit owners along the line of the railroads leading to the city, were paying seven cents per bushel for the digging of their coal, and hence they could not afford to deliver it to our citizens at a less cost than sixteen cents per bushel. We are well aware that the great bulk of the coal mined along the Monongahela river is designed for the markets below, or is consumed by our large iron works, and that the home demand is supplied principally from the mines upon the lines of our railroads. But we cannot see why the owners of coal mines bordering upon our railways should pay higher rates for digging coal than those established by the miners themselves. Why do they not put men to work at six cents per bushel, and reduce the price to the consumer at least one cent? If the coal digger is willing to mine the coal for six cents a bushel, why pay him seven and charge the consumer the extra cent? Where is the justice in preparing coal for the markets below at five and six cents per bushel, and at the same time compelling the citizens of Pittsburgh to pay seven cents? There is "a screw loose" somewhere, and it is about time a suffering public should know where to attach the blame. One day they are assured that the price of coal is mainly attributable to the inordinate demands of the coal diggers; the next it is said that there is a combination among the dealers to keep up the price. Let the cause be what it may, the fact remains that coal is sold in Pittsburgh for sixteen and twenty cents per bushel. And as matters now stand there seems little prospect of a decline, but on the contrary the chances are that the price will go still higher and higher.

In view of this state of things, the thought will naturally occur to the mind of the philanthropic citizen, what is to become of the poor during the coming winter? Can they, with their limited means, purchase sufficient fuel to keep them warm and comfortable through the winter? We fear not. The wife whose husband is battling in defence of our common country for the small pittance of thirteen dollars per month has but little means to spare to purchase fuel at twenty cents per bushel; and the widow, whose only supporter has laid down his life that his country might live, has still less. What, then, is the duty of those whom Providence has blest with a superabundance of means? Should they not cast about them, and ascertain if some practical scheme cannot be devised by which the sufferings of the approaching winter may not be mitigated so far as the poor among us are concerned? That we have poor among us no one will gainsay, and that their prospects for the coming winter are gloomy no one will question. Is not, then, the duty of every christian, philanthropic man and woman plain? Means must be devised to provide for the wants of all who are unable to provide for themselves. And the matter should be attended to at once.

But perhaps the question will be asked, how shall the object proposed be accomplished? So far as the matter of fuel is concerned we would suggest the adoption of a plan somewhat similar to that now in successful operation in Philadelphia. Let a company be formed, rent or lease a coal mine, and deliver coal to the poor at cost. The cost of the article per ton has been reduced in Philadelphia fully one-third in price, and the same result could readily be attained here. Other means will suggest themselves to the thoughtful. Let all ponder the matter in their minds, and then act with promptitude. Where there is a will there is a way.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ANNA—HOW SHE RAN THE GUANTLET AT PARIS LANDING.—Our river column of the 7th instant, contained a notice of the attack on the steamer Anna, Captain J. H. Marratta, on the Tennessee River, on the 28th ultimo. The Anna reached this port yesterday morning, and a large force of men are now engaged in repairing damages sustained from the rebel batteries. So well pleased was the rebel General Forrest with the pluck exhibited by Captain Marratta in cutting his way past the batteries, that he sent him word saying, should he ever capture him, he would treat him handsomely. It seems that on her way from Jonesville the Anna was fired upon by a rebel battery at Paris Landing, but putting on all steam succeeded in getting out of range, only one ball taking effect in her steam pipe, slightly disabling her; others had proceeded but a short distance further when she was opened upon by a second battery and musketry from the opposite side of the river, and for over an hour and a half was under fire, at one time twelve guns pouring away at her, but she finally made her escape. She was literally riddled with musket balls, cannon shot and shell. The balls seem to have come from all directions, and how the pilot escaped is a phenomenon. One shell struck her laboard chimney on the hand, stove it in, and exploded just as it was passing out of the cabin, and nearly tearing the chimney down. Another shell or cannon ball struck the skylight aft, shearing off about two feet half way across, then passed down and took about the same amount off the main roof. Even the bell did not escape, but was struck by a shot or shell and rendered useless. One ball passed nearly her whole length from stem to stern, cutting off six stanchions, passing through a hog chain post six inches thick, and lodged in her hull. The only man injured was the clerk, Mr. W. M. Marratta, who was dresing at the time. While leaning down and drawing on a sock a ball came through the window and took a limb off the point of his shoulder. The pilot stood to the wheel firm as a rock, and to his coolness and the courage of Captain Marratta is due the safety of the Anna.

The "J. W. Cheesman" had previously been captured, and Forrest asked her commander the usual mode of bringing a "steamer to."—The reply was to fire a shot across her bow, which was done, and the "Anna," seemingly paying attention to it, ran in close to shore, thus putting herself out of range of the battery. To this piece of strategy she is perhaps indebted for her safety. Altogether her escape, under all the circumstances, is deserving of honorable mention among the incidents of the war. It is said that over two thousand shots were fired at her during her perilous voyage. In a day or two she will be as good as new, fitted with all the Captain's courage and love of adventure, we opine he cares little to run the rebel batteries again.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, ESQ.—The following complimentary notice of a gentleman well known to our readers is contained in the last issue of the Butler *American*, and its sentiments will be universally endorsed:—"In the campaign which has just terminated so gloriously for the Union cause, one of the ablest, most active, and efficient laborers was Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh. For months, he devoted his time, talents, and means to the cause of his country, and not only in Allegheny county, but in most of the western counties of the State, he was constantly addressing his fellow-citizens on the momentous questions which were presented to the people. The Union men of Butler are especially grateful to him for the promptitude with which he always responded to their calls, and for the valuable services he rendered to the cause in this county, where he is a great favorite and is regarded as one of "our own." Notwithstanding his long and eminently useful service in the good cause, Mr. Marshall has never asked for any official position, either at the hands of the people or by Executive appointment, nor does he at this time expect or desire it. We trust, however, that the great Union party will do itself credit by insisting on conferring an adequate reward for his faithful labors. The highest honors within the gift of a grateful party he has faithfully and fairly earned.

THE DRAFT.—The draft in the Twenty-second District, for Lawrenceville, commenced yesterday forenoon, at the Provost Marshal's office, Fourth street. The following is the result;

Duncan James,	Rurhmiller Ernest,
Unverzant Christ,	Wurth Gotlieb,
Fuhrer Anthony,	Robb James,
Hoffman Williams,	Klapp Samuel,
Cook Adam,	Stanfield David,
Amami George C.,	Knewer John,
Daniels John,	Shannon Matthew,
Martin Jean,	Maulin John Peter,
Mead John,	Treig Gotlieb,
Power Robert,	Panison Henry,
Gregg Charles C.,	Charley John,
Leitz George,	Williams Thomas,
Binger George,	Stewart Jackson G.,
Sutton Daniel,	Fulton Alexander.

BRAWDY HOMICIDE CASE.—This protracted case was concluded yesterday morning at nine o'clock, by the jury rendering a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court, on account of the extreme youth of the defendant, he being only a little over sixteen years of age. The verdict was not unexpected, and gives general satisfaction. A motion in arrest of judgment, and a new trial has been made.

BOLD ROBBERY.—The store of Mr. W. Smith, at the foot of the Fifth street extension, in the Eighth Ward, was entered by thieves on Tuesday morning, and merchandize to the amount of $300 carried off. Information of the robbery was made at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, and the police are now on the look out for the thieves.

RESIGNED.—A meeting of the Firemen's Association was held on Monday evening. In the absence of the President, Mr. R. W. Mackey was called to the chair. Mr. James Irwin tendered his resignation as a member of the association, which was accepted. The Association adjourned to meet on Monday evening next.

Books, &c., for the People.—Send for mammoth catalogue. Address W. E. Hiltown, 11 Spruce st., New York. se12, d2t-w6m,

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family or manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.

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For the Hair. For the Hair.
For the Hair. For the Hair.
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Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
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N. McCLARAN & CO.'S Drug Store, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st. no13

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—

A HOUSE,

on Penn, Third or Liberty streets, with not less than fifteen rooms, and within five minutes walk of the Postoffice. A fair rent will be paid for a house of this kind. Address "B." Commercial. [no16-3t

NOTICE.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, NOV. 15th, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Bank, by a resolution passed this day, have ordered a call of a general meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of considering the expediency of accepting the recent act of the Legislature renewing the charter of the Bank.

In conformity therewith the said meeting will be held at the Banking House, on the 16th of December, proximo, at 10 o'clock, a. m. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

no16-6td&4tw

NOTICE—

The Subscribers to the Stock of the

Cherry Run and Blood Farm Oil Co.,

WHY DO I LOVE THEE?

Why do I love thee? Strangely o'er my spirit
Comes the wierd influence of thy radiant eyes,
And like a lone flower trembling to the night-wind,
My full heart thrills to hear thy low replies.

Why do I love thee? In the sober twilight
I sit with folded hands, the while there comes
Thine image through the dim and flickering firelight,
With saintly luster lightening all the glooms.

Why do I love thee? When the watchful midnight
Standeth beside my window, crowned with stars,
Thy fingers, Oh strange and adored magician!
Ope the dark dungeon that the spirit bars—

And taking in thine own, my hands confiding,
Beneath clear skies, beside clear shining streams,
Where spirit voices soft and low are singing,
The long night through we roam the realms of dreams.

Day, with its thousand cares, around me presses
Night, with its thousand memories, shuts me in,
Life, with its dangers, and its dark distresses,
Threatens with sorrow, or invites to sin.

But girding on anew my daily burden
With patient spirit, whence no doubt arise,
Remembering all thy tender, holy counsel,
I tread the way that leadeth to the skies.

There, where no human fortresses are builded,
There, where no human feet are tired and torn,
We, side by side, will walk the skies together,
Shod with sandals by sainted angels worn.

A. A. C.

Wit and Wisdom.

There is certainly no rarer, more amiable and candid quality, than habitual justice to the motives of people not in our set, and not subject to our influences.

A critic says there is a good deal of art in giving a magazine article "a proper head." There is generally much more in giving it the proper point.

Don't expect an author, in his daily conversation, like the girl with the fairy tale, to be always laying toads and diamonds. An author can't be always authoring.

The truest self respect lies not in exacting honor that is undeserved, but in striving to attain that worth which receives honor and observance as its rightful due.

An Irishman who had been asked to furnish proof of his marriage, took off his hat and exhibited a scar on his head. "Here," said he, "is me marriage certificate. That's Judy's mark."

"Julius Cesar Hannibal, giving an account of his sea voyage, says: "All de passengers was heavin', and if that wasn't enough, de captain gave orders for de ship to heave too, and she hove."

You may have genius, sense, learning and the power of expression, so as to write prose to rival Burke or Johnson, and after all may make yourself ridiculous by trying your hand at poetry.

"My brethren," said Swift, in a sermon, "there are three kinds of pride, namely, of birth, of riches, of intellect. I shall not speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

A child speaking of his home to a friend, was asked, "Where is your home?" Looking with loving eyes at his mother, he replied, "Where mother is!" Was ever a question more truthfully, beautifully or touchingly answered?

The minds of scholars are libraries; those of antiquarians, lumber rooms; those of sportsmen, kennels; those of epicures, larders and cellars; and those of young damsels the playgrounds of bewhiskered cavaliers.

Sir Peter Lely made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found by experience that whenever he did so his pencil took a tint from it. Always apply the same rule to bad looks and bad company.

Look out for people who are habitually suspicious and ready to believe that others act from bad motives. In many cases the evil they attribute to others is what they feel inclined to do themselves.

Suppose a man should steal fifty dollars from you, and that you should then challenge him to toss up with you for your whole fortune! That would be a parallel case to dueling, as a remedy for an injury or an insult.

The mind that has learnt things and forgotten them is on a superior footing to that which has never received the teaching. Most things learnt may be partially forgotten in everything but the training they have given. Cultivation is consistent with a great deal of ignorance.

A young pupil in the non-resistant school philosophy was once elected to the Legislature—of course from one of the interior counties. True to his principles, he drew up a bill abolishing all punishment for crime, and then prepared another forbidding people to commit crimes.

A person complained to Dr. Franklin of having been insulted by one who called him a scoundrel. "Ah," replied the doctor, "and what did you call him?" "Why," said he, "I called him a scoundrel, too." "Well," resumed Franklin, "I presume you both spoke the truth."

An editor being asked why he did not publish the communication sent to his office, replied, because nobody would ever publish his when he was a youngster, and he intended to be even with the world. He had a newspaper of his own now, and correspondents might go to the devil.

A PICTURE.

Oh, good, gigantic smile o' the brown old earth
This autumn morning! How he sets his bones
To bask i' the sun, and thrust out knees and feet.
For the ripple to run over in its mirth;
Listening the while, where on the heap of stones
The white breast of the sea-lark twitters sweet!

Old Father Bushmell, of Vermont, used to say that the best criticism he ever received on his preaching was from a little boy who sat at his feet, looking up into his face, as he was preaching to a crowded house. As he was going on very earnestly, the little fellow spoke out, "You said that afore."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is imperceptible in the hair itself. For sale by Druggists, Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 6 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR Store, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct29-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take depositions, acknowledgements of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au15-3m

RESTAURANTS.

WILLIAM RUECKHEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up in the first class manner. French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jule-1y

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALK, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reinsman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se19-1m

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
nep7-1y Proprietor.

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 20 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors. Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe13-1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oct28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
ly20-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN, 135 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
Great success of the world renowned tragedian and comedian,
McKEAN BUGHANAN,
and his beautiful and accomplished daughter,
VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,
who are received nightly by the most fashionable and delightful audiences.
THIS EVENING, will be presented Schiller's great tragedy of
THE ROBBERS.
Charles De Moor.....McKean Buchanan.
Amelia.....Miss Virginia Buchanan.
To conclude with the
RENDEZVOUS.
In rehearsal, Waiting for the Verdict.

FRED. ADMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.
Unprecedented Success! Thunders of Applause!!
Second week of the great Spanish Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste,
Mlle MARIENTTA RAVEL.
who executes some of the most wonderful and thrilling feats upon the Tight Rope, without the aid of a balance pole.
The Star Sisters, Misses MILLIS and CLARA FOWLER, whose artistic efforts are crowned with success.
MASTER WINTER RAVEL, the youthful wonder.
Two new Ballets, in which the Bouquet of Beauty appear.
First week of the Comic Pantomime, LE STATUE BLANCHE, in which the celebrated Comic Pantomimist, Mr. GEORGE B. EDESON, will appear as the Clown. no14

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jun26-1y

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (28 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Hall, Wm. Rosche, S. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. M. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Kinn, W. Vankirk, Wm. Witmere.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy18-1y 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Merchandise Goods and Stock of Retailers.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:	
WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. REDDIS,
JOHN M. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. McNEAL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. A. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Masonic block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
H. LEE FARMCOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:	
WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SNYDACKER,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRAUER,
R. P. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PEARSON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	

de28

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se28-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—
The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 85 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 1st, 1864, by which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless affairs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and does as much but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. jel4-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se16-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TO HELMOLD, 94 Sixth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
[se28-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 21 St. Clair street and 56 and 55 Hand street.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW oct31-1y

REDUCTION IN
CARPETS.
We have just opened a fresh stock of
DRUGGETS
of all widths.
CRUMB CLOTHS
of all sizes.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
INGRAIN CARPETS.
DOOR MATS, &c.
Embracing every quality and the newest styles and designs, which, with our entire stock, are offered at prices unprecedented this season.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
28 Fifth street.
se10-1y

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.
This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin is never fails to give satisfaction.
E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 18 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct13-3m

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE AND BOOK STORE.
Merchants, store-keepers, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help of any age and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield.
oct28 JOHN D. SCOTT.

OILS.

WM. B. RICE,
NO. 73 Broadway, Empire Buildings, New York, Room No. 45.
OFFERS FOR SALE AND WILL PURCHASE
PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
Consisting in part as follows:

GERMANIA,	VENANGO,
HIGHGATE,	ALLEGHANY,
RYND FARM,	COLUMBIA,
UNITED STATES,	NOBLE WELL,
SUCCESS,	REVENUE,
BUCHANAN FARM,	CONSOLIDATED,
BLOOD FARM,	MAPLE SHADE,
McKINLEY,	OIL CITY.

Oil territory for sale in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.
Subscriptions obtained for new companies.
Oil lands bought.
New companies organized.
PITTSBURGH REFERENCES—J. D. Scully, Cashier 1st National Bank.
New York, Oct. 25, 1864. no8-2w

JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate and Oil Stock Broker,
No. 115 Fourth Street.
The subscriber, having opened an office at No. 115 Fourth street for the purpose of transacting a general Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances in the purchase and sale of houses, building lots, farms, coal, and oil lands; also Oil Company, Bank, Railroad, and Bridge stocks, and Government bonds.
Special attention paid to orders to buy or sell all kinds of stocks abroad.
REFER—To Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers; John S. Dilworth, Esq.; John A. Caughey, Esq. no8-10t

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.
Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no8-3m

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
26 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
Apply to R. McLAIN & CO.
se6-f

JOHN R. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS
EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
References—Drexel & Co., Dallas, Biddle, Peterson & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Mieakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se23 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive),
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KIRKMINISTIE ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE,
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
Warehouse, No. 90 Third street, opposite Bank
Pittsburgh. ja4

PENNOCK, BALL & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.
se7

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms.
Furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
McKEESPORT, September, 1865. H. ELLEMAN.

DUQUESNE WAGON & FARM
IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Marion Avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, skids, straw and fodder cutters and machines, four different patterns of horse rakes. Also steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patent horse rakes in the United States. All made of best materials, and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers. G. COLEMAN.
nov5-1y

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Bone's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jan

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 135 Wood st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.
STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgages on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	3,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	12,835 56
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.
The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined into the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.
W. E. COPELAND, W. M. SMITH, J. K. MOORHEAD, } Auditing Committee.
November 1, 1864.
Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.
TRUSTEES.
ISAAC JONES, President.

HON. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. M. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. E. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN W. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oct1-4m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se7-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au18-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, said bank respectfully offers its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since the organization in 1863, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention as heretofore.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officer and directors.
DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
BENJAMIN S. HAYS,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3.65 a year interest, payable semi annually. principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy20

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 124 SOUTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
se7-6m

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for
PHOTOGRAPHING.
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS,

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
DEALER IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.
N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.
W. A. LYONS,
no14 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
jel-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL,
MANILLA and
HEMP ROPE,
BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,
As assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.
LONG & DUFF,
oct8-6m 90 Water street.

HENRY L. BUTLER,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
No. 75 Grand street.
Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

REVOLVERS.
A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by JAMES BOWN, 135 Wood st.
no8

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CHOICE RESIDENCE,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A country place in McClure Township, containing 16 Acres of Ground, three miles from the city on the New Brighton road. The improvements are a Dwelling containing most of the modern conveniences, bath room, wash house and kitchen, with hot and cold water. A stone stable in gothic style and ornamental slate roof, with ample accommodations for vehicles, horses, and for a driver.
Two wells of excellent water—one at the stable and the other at the kitchen door—both with good pumps and furnishing soft water. A cistern with a capacity of 100 barrels, and a never-failing spring, are on the premises.
The choicest varieties of grapes, peaches, apples, pears and cherries abound.
The locality is unsurpassable, and the view from the house, commanding a stretch of 14 miles of the Ohio River, one of the most picturesque in this region.
The place is capable of subdivision into three or four lots. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
no10 89 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE,
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,
Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 80 feet deep to a 15 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.
For terms enquire of M. PINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.
M. PINDLE,
oct31-td Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Snowden Township, on the Piney Fork of Peters Creek, two and a half miles from the Monongahela River, at Hemlock's Mill. Contains 107 acres of land, 87 of which is cleared. The one-half of the place is underlaid with coal and limestone.
The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, large bank barn, and 200 fruit trees of best selection. The place is well watered. This is one of the best stock or grain growing farms in the county, and the coal, in a few years, will become very valuable. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.

$800 WILL PURCHASE
A neat Cottage House, with stable, pump at the door, and two acres of rich garden land, well suited for a mechanic or doctor. Situated on Peter's Creek, in a thickly settled neighborhood. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.
nov1

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A FARM of 106 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 8 miles from Dicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
oct29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, out-buildings, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.
For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 26 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oct21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—
Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient drive for business men. On the premises is a two story frame house, with south and west front 42x34, with verandah and parties; a commodious stable 81x24, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream and water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of Quince, Peach and Pear—with a grapery, producing 14 to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of shrubbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for the culture of fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most healthful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will not let this opportunity pass unheeded. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. C. LIGHTCAP'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oct6-1m

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 22x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct1-tf 122 Third street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and a public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au21-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres timbering, the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing. Also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19tf Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

DENTISTRY.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B McCUNE, Pres. | N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Hours Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 15, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81	102½	103
U. S. 5-20s		
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97½	
Gold	240	
Compons		240
Allegheny Bounty 6s	97¼	
Pittsburgh 6s	98	98¼
Connellsville 6s	83¼	83¾
Eureka	52	52
Pittsburgh	34	34
Pennsylvania	41	41
St. Clair street Bridge	90	
U. S. Telegraph	11½	
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	10	
Steubenville and Indiana	45	
Birmingham	72¾	
Exchange	70	
Citizens	61	65
Merchants' & Manufacturing	60	
Allegheny	59	
1st National, Allegheny	113	
Lucesco	20	
Dalzell	9¼	9⅞
Phillips	7	7¼
Fleming & Blood	3¾	4
Oil Basin	2¼	2½
German	4½	
Bidorado	2¼	2½
Hemlock	1 40	
Federal	15	
National	1 20	
McAboy Cherry Run	2	
Pittsburgh and Great West		1 30
Cherry Run Central	1¼	
Bowen	1 20	
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh		1 00
Quincy		90
National		18
Rockland		

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.

The stock market for oil shares was very unsettled. Maple Shade is slightly on the decline, 39@40 being asked; Dalzell, sales at 9¾, a shade under the last quotation; Noble and Delameter advanced, and sold at 9⅝; Hubbard, 27@28 asked; Curtin, 10¼; Eldorado, sold at 2¼. Gold: 239. Sherman reported to be in Augusta.

TUESDAY, Nov. 15 P. M.

—Our local money market continues very active. Speculation keeps up lively since the election, and whatever funds are not invested in the minor stocks are rapidly absorbed by government securities. The most confident tone pervades our trade circles. At no time within the past four years has the aspect of affairs looked brighter and more promising than the present. By the recent election the nation has been consolidated and its life made secure beyond a doubt. It has new power to collect a revenue, which will keep its bonds as good as the best, and its national debt the world ever saw. To it all State obligations and all local property must pay tribute. It is the people's debt, created in defense of the Government, and is as sure to be protected as any future event can be determined. What is wanted is prompt action by the Treasury, in stopping the issue of currency. This should be followed by repeated loans at market rate. The result would be a fall in prices of all commodities and property, to the advantage of the Government and of the great mass of the people.

—Oil Stocks, as usual, continue to be the feature in the general run of operations. There is an occasional lull—sufficient time for a short rest, but the news of a "strike" startles up again the whole department of oil shares, and each company culminating to have a fractional interest in it, begins to look up for high quotations. In Philadelphia, the great market for this class of securities, the *Press* says:—It is evident that there is to be no abatement in the demand for oil stocks for some time to come. Every other description of stock security is obliged to give way to them, as great a hold have they taken upon the attention of operators. The manifest tendency of prices is upward, notwithstanding the almost unlimited number of oil companies that are daily pressed upon the market. A new stock, which two weeks ago was unknown, except to its own stockholders, and which was then reluctantly taken at $1 75 per share, sold on Saturday at an advance of this figure of 8⅝. Of course it would be untrue to say that these large advances are fictitious values. In the great majority of cases they are founded upon a solid basis, the increasing quantity and value of the oil developed justifying the high price at which the stock is sold. There have been, and there doubtless will be, large fortunes lost in oil speculations; but it is equally true that as the oil wealth of Pennsylvania and West Virginia has not yet been fully developed, vast fortunes are still in store for the cautious and discreet investor.

—In this market to-day there was great activity in El Dorado. Some three thousand shares were sold in the forenoon. News reached the city early in the morning that the stock had advanced in the Philadelphia market to 3@3¼, and the knowing ones made themselves busy in buying it up at a price considerably below these figures.

—Thurston's Evening Exchange continues to be well attended. It is found already a great convenience to facilitate transactions in stocks. The number of shares sold last evening was not as great as the previous night, but there was a good deal of interest manifested by those present in the stocks offered, and the prices in some instances were higher than the last sales.

500	Shares Banner	$ 95
250	" "	90
100	" Dalzell	10 00
100	" "	9 75
100	" Fleming and Blood	4 00
1000	" Merchants	4¾
100	" Phillips	7 00
200	" Keystone	1 05
18	" M & M Bank	63 00

—McIlwaine's sale of Stocks last evening was also well attended. The following Shares were sold:

20	Shares Pittsburgh & Steubenville	10¾
100	" Eldorado	2¼
20	" Phillips	7
100	" Ross	1 45
100	" Tar, Story & Cherry Run	1 15
100	" Ohio Valley	1 25
200	" Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 30
20	" Blood Farm and Cherry Run	1 10

—On Monday at the New York stock boards, railway shares were steadily pressed for sale, and no large amount could be placed without a serious decline. The earnings are not increased over 1863 sufficiently to cover the enhanced cost of working, and no greater dividends can be made. With lower gold there must be a further check to the freight traffic, and the earnings recede to points where dividends are barely earned.

—We hear occasional doubts expressed as to our ability to carry on the war much longer, because of the heaviness of our expenditures, which is all nonsense. Our whole debt at the present time is a little over $2,000,000,000. England, with a territory no larger than one of our States, owes $4,000,000,000, just double the amount. We have a dozen States equal to her in size, rich in undeveloped resources, and with a population willing to pay any amount of taxes for the support of a Government honestly administered. Why, then, should any one question our capacity to do all that England has done in that way? The doubt can be induced only by want of faith in the men to whom the management of our finances has hitherto been entrusted.

—In Chicago, last week was one of great activity in the money market—confined, however, almost entirely to the packing interest.—From this class of operators the demand has been incessant and large. Although the supply thus far has been abundant, yet the market is working closer, and will very soon exhibit a marked stringency, unless some relief should come from outside sources. No parties have yet been turned away, and the regular ten per cent. discount is adhered to. The markets were quiet on Monday, with a declining tendency in wheat and other staples.

—The following National Banks were authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Nov. 12th:

Second, Providence, R. I.	$200,000
First, Northumberland, Pa.	100,000
First, Manassa, Va.	50,000
First, Berwick, Pa.	50,000
Total	$400,000

—And the following increased their capital during the same period:

Name.	Location.	Original.	Present.
First	Wheeling, W. Va.	$100,000	104,500
First	South Charleston, O.	50,000	100,000
First	Marlow, Mass.	50,000	150,000
First	Portsmouth, N. H.	100 000	150,000
First	Iona, Mich.	50,000	75,000
First	York, Pa.	200,000	300,000
First	Galesburg, Ill.	100,000	150,000
Second	Milkesbarre, Pa.	100,000	200,000
Second	Franklin, Ind.	100,000	130,000
Second	Selins Grove, Pa.	50,000	100,000
Total increase			$1,255,500
Aggregate additional capital			1,255,500
Previously authorized			105,781,870
Whole amount of capital authorized			$106,346,570
Number of banks organized			68
The amount of capital authorized to the national banks during the week was			$1,977,220
Previously authorized			60,450,100
Amount now in circulation			$62,350,320

—The Richmond Government has substituted a system of impressment for that of ordinary purchase. Their commissarist is supplied by produce seized by the army, in payment for which certificates are given payable at the close of the war. These certificates continue in circulation at a sort of currency, helping the inflation; but not being at present payable, are not recognized in the Treasury registers, and are, therefore, not included in the statements of the public debt.

The London Economist, in its review of the money market for the week, says:

The tendency is in the direction of increased confidence, not that the general anxiety has ceased with regard to the question of commercial credit. On the contrary, most persons feel that fresh failures will be announced before long. The very large losses that have been encountered in the produce markets rendered it, in fact, more than probable that additional suspensions must transpire. The effect of the failures at Rio may make themselves felt by reaction here, from the North German towns; and it is feared that the next mail from India may be of an unsatisfactory nature. Apart, however, from the uncertainty necessarily existing with regard to the fate of houses whose position is known to be critical, the amelioration in the condition of the money market is daily becoming more marked; and it is doubtful whether the failures to occur will greatly affect the downward course of the discount rate, as it also is whether the more favorable state of money can serve to prevent the downfall of such firms as those whose resources are materially reduced by the actual depreciated value of stocks in the different markets.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864. }

We have nothing new to note in regard to the leading articles. The demand was fair and sales moderate. The weather was favorable. The rain of the previous evening put the streets in a sad plight. On both landings we noticed a fair amount of activity, by waiting their turns, manage to pick up a moderate trips. Among the arrivals was the steamer Anna, Captain J. H. Maratta, the boat that succeeded in running the rebel batteries on the Tennessee river. The exploit of the Anna will rank in history as one of the most daring feats of the war. Had the same pluck and determination been exhibited in the gunboats, the result might have been different. The Anna was visited by a large crowd. The packet Kate B. Porter will commence loading this morning for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will be followed by the Gladden for the same ports. The Starlight was detained on account of bad weather, but will depart this morning for Cincinnati. The iron packet Tamaulipas will leave for the "Sunny South" on Thursday. The Armenia will for St. Louis on Saturday. The Armenia will be followed by the Bertha, which loads in turn. She has been fitted up in a superior manner for that trade. The new steamer Champion has been put to the landing. She will load in turn for St. Louis. She is a beauty, and no mistake. The new steamer Alex. Speer is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market for some time past was dull with an active demand. The receipts have been large, as were the sales; prices have been uniform; among the sales were 170 bbls at $2 50@2 75; 40 do at $3 75; 75 bbls of choice at $3 87½.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was moderate, and the receipts about keep pace with sales; prices range from 21 to 23½c for W. R.

POTATOES—The sales of this article continue large, the principal demand being for Peach Blows. The sales for home use and export were 1,300 bush Peach Blows at 95c; 400 do do, 95c; 75 do do at $3 @ bbl; 200 bush Peach Blows at 95c.

BACON—The market yesterday was steady, with a fair demand for certain descriptions. Offers was one of the leading articles, with a general amount of sales for export, and prices were a shade higher; 600 bush was sold at depot at 90c, and 1 car load changed owners at 97c, an advance. Wheat was steady, with a moderate inquiry. The mills will pay the following prices: Red, $2 00; White, $2 10 ₱ bush. The receipt condition of the roads prevents wheat from coming in. Corn was dull; prices were irregular; old shelled was held at $1 50; new, $1 20 ₱ bush. Barley was steady at $1 75 for No. 1; oats and $1 80 for Fall. Rye was nominal; nothing doing.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a good demand, particularly for the better grades. Holders in some instances were asking a further advance of 25¢ per bbl. The sales retailed were: 150 bbls extra family, choice brands, at $11 25@11 50; 100 do at $11; 75 do at $10 75@11; Extra—Sales 100 bbls at $10 30.

HAY—The receipts were limited, amounting to 3 loads, which were disposed of at $16@$45.

FLAXSEED—Market quiet at $2 per bush.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note; sales 50 bush at $1 60 per bush. Stock on hand not large.

GROCERIES—The market has ruled firm for some days. Buyers have been holding off for lower prices. Sellers are not disposed to give way. Sugars—Porto Rico was held at 23¼c; Cofee, 24½ @ 25c; Crushed, 30c. Coffee—Rio was sold at 47@48c. Molasses—$1 25.

BUTTER—We have no change to notice as regards prices or demands. Sales 1,200 lbs roll at 38@40c.

BACON—The season for old is about over. A few lots are all that is left. Prices were various, according to quality.

HOG PRODUCTS.

CINCINNATI.

The market for hogs remains very firm at $10 50@$10 75 per 100 lbs weight; $13 50@14, for net weight. The weather is becoming more favorable, and consequently an increased desire to operate prevails.

Lard is still in request at 22c with a few sales, but not easily bought at less than 22½c.

Mess pork continues to be quoted at $33, but transactions are reported.

Bacon shoulders continue to bear quotation 20c. Clear rib sides at 22½c. Clear 23½@24c. Clear shoulders sold at 17½c. Green ms 17c.

LOUISVILLE.

Several of the packing and slaughtering houses, under the auspices of the Commissary Department, according to our previous announcement, are preparing for the slaughter and packing of 100,000 hogs for the Government. We quote the prevailing rates for hogs among farmers and drovers to be 9¼ to 10c in the country, on foot, while an advance of ¼@½c is asked if delivered at depots or the packers' pens.

SAINT LOUIS.

The market continues active and prices firm, and the receipts not equal to the demand. The receipts at the Broadway Yards were 1,150, with sales as follows:

162	head weighing	23,090 lbs at	10¼c gross
61	" "	11,725 lbs at	10½c "
61	" "	15,455 lbs at	10½c "
61	" "	11,680 lbs at	10½c "
92	" "	16,655 "	"
261	" "	147,245 lbs at	10 62½
61	" "	12,810 lbs at	10¼c gross
195	" "	36,695 lbs at	11c "

CHICAGO.

The market opened with about 18,000 hogs in the various yards, of which the daily receipts were nearly 11,000. The entire sales amounted to 18,500 hogs at $9 75@11, principally at $10 10@10 90 per 100 lbs.

There has been little worthy of comment in the character of the market. The point of quality of our present receipts bear very favorable comparison with previous seasons; although with yesterday and to-day there has been a slight sinkling of heavy coarse hogs; for which sales are made with some difficulty at very low rates. From our sale lists it would seem that hogs of this class weighing from 200@250 lbs, are at as low as $10, a price paid for hogs considerably lighter of good quality.

There has been little improvement in the demand for shipping. It appears that Eastern buyers generally do not feel disposed to concede to present prices, so long as their markets continue, as at present, comparatively dull and weak, especially considering that there are large quantities of stock still on hand unsold.

Our city packers are fully making up for any deficiency in the shipping demand. Their purchases to-day have been generally liberal, and under the influence of a more active competition we note an advance of 10c per 100 lbs on yesterday's quotations. The receipts of the early part of the day were nearly all sold, but several trains arrived late in the afternoon—too late for to-day's market.

Boston Wool Market.

We note increased firmness in the wool market; and, with a steady consumptive demand, which is growing every day more urgent, prices continue to tend up. Buyers become more numerous with the growing activity in the goods market, and sending higher prices in the wool, are supplying themselves quite freely with such grades of staple as are most needed for immediate consumption.

In consequence of the long integrum in trade during most of September and October, most manufacturers are run pretty close up for raw material, and hence coming into the market with full force, is not a matter of choice but necessity. Those few who had the sagacity and foresight to stock themselves ahead during the late depression in prices are naturally congratulating themselves on their good luck, and will realize an enormous profit on their fabrics.

There is a contin d active demand for low and medium wools, both Fr ces and pulled, owing to the exigencies of the army consumption, as well as the great expansion of the home manufacture of flannels and hosiery, which now absorbs an immense quantity of material. The current requirement is such, that stocks of coarse, long stapled wool, which have hitherto constituted the bulk of our domestic growth, are greatly reduced, and none is now offering here at less than $1 ₱ lb. The brisk demand for fancy cassimeres, and changing the machinery for the production of light spring goods, are also bringing the fine pure blooded staple into better favor, and holders of choice lots Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleeces, are now asking a further advance, say $1 10 and upwards.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 650,000 lbs, at a range of $1@1 08 for fleece, and 90c@$1 05 for super and extra pulled. There is nothing of consequence doing in foreign, which is nominally firm at gold prices, and held above the views of buyers.—*Bulletin.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

November 15.

The sales at the auction warehouses amounted to 350 hhds. At the Pickets 10 hhds light logs sold at $8 60 to 9 75, 5 hhds heavy lugs at $12 to 14 50, light leaf at $15 to 27 25, and 1 of inferior at $7 40. At the Ninth Street 2 hhds lugs at $10 50 to 11 25, and 8 hhds light leaf at $15 75 to 19 50. At the Louisville 3 hhds lugs at $8 50 to 9 50, and 18 75—all old tobacco.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

November 14.

Sales to-day of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's warehouse were as follows: 1 hhds and 25 boxes viz: 8 hhds Kentucky, 3 at $8, 1 at $8 25, 1 at $9 25, 1 at 10, 1 at $11 50, 1 at $15, 1 at $24; 25 cases Ohio Seed Wrappers and Fillers, ranging from $150 to $22 25. Receipts light.

ST. LOUIS.

Monday's *Union* says:—There is between nine and ten feet water to Cairo, and a good boating stage all the way down.

The upper Mississippi is swelling, with nearly five feet water in the channel below Keokuk.

The Illinois river is coming up, and there will no doubt soon be five or six feet in the channel.

The Missouri is rising and in fine boating stage at all points.

The business of the week closed with bright prospects, and the transactions this week will no doubt exceed anything of the past three or four months. Tonnage is in abundance, and there is a large amount of freight shipping South. In a few days the upper rivers will be sending down an immense quantity of produce, which will add greatly to our river commerce, as the greater portion of it will no doubt be shipped below.

Rates to New Orleans are firm at $1 per barrel for flour, 60 cents per hundred for pound freights, and $15 per head for cattle.

There was a large amount of freight and stock shipped to New Orleans last week, which will be daily increased by the arrival of produce from the upper country. Everything argues well for a good fall trade, and if the river stays up our boatmen will enjoy a short but prosperous season. Steamboating for the past sixty days has been a very unprofitable business; some boats having lost as much as $8,000 or $9,000 in a trip to New Orleans.

All the boats that departed on Sunday had fine trips, especially in the way of freight and silver. But the passenger business is extremely dull, but gives some indication of an improvement.

Captain George W. Cable, an old and veteran boatman, went out in command of the Niagara, Captain Andy Robinson having resigned, to take charge of his steamer, R. C. Hazlett, recently released from Government service.

A few days ago, as the steamer Jas. Watson was coming up the river from Vicksburg, the Captain observed a boat at a distance above fifty feet. Observing that they were endeavoring to signal, and fearing discretion the best part of valor, he requested several Federal officers on board to retire, and ordered his musicians to strike up the air of Dixie on the Calliope. The effect was magical. The rebels raised a shout and cheered the steamer on her way, assuring the Captain that he was all right, and that he could go wherever he wanted. "A stitch in time saves nine," says the old proverb, and the Captain, by a stroke of policy, saved "his bacon."

Since the late rise in the rivers, stern-wheel dinkeys have become a drug on the market.—The Pilgrim has laid up, and it is to be hoped that the rivers may remain high enough for the larger boats to run until navigation is closed by ice. These foreign stern wheelers are a perfect pest, and both shippers and passengers are pressed to see them compelled to stand aside for a respectable craft. Ben. Hutchinson's new steamer, Commonwealth, arrived, yesterday, from Pittsburgh, and deservedly attracted much attention and many encomiums. She has great room, slow and aloft, and runs well. Our old friend, Jo. Lloyd, occupies the office.

The L. McKeesport left on Saturday for Nashville, with a Government trip of 450 horses and 2,000 barrels of flour.

There will be, perhaps, hundreds of boats in the Cumberland in a few days. Great numbers are loading for that stream at Louisville, Cincinnati, Evansville, &c.

The Magnolia Hays has been given up to her owners, and, in her stead, Captain Mason backs out the Hawkeye State to-day for Dubuque.

NOTICE—STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now shipping, a very superior article of CORK LIFE PRESERVERS.

We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
No. 128 Third Street.
oct-tf

RIVER PACKETS,

Allegheny River Packets.

For Franklin, Oil City and Tionesta.
ON SATURDAY, November 19, at 4 p. m. The light draught steamer ADVANCE, Packer, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or at the office of Irwin street.
14

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Intermediate Landings, connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.
THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, John Goodson, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Gallipolis and Portsmouth Packet.
THE fine Steamer JONAS POWELL, Captain J. S. Lee, will leave Pittsburgh for the above and intermediate points every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m.
For freight or passage apply on board

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.
FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.
The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. Stull, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 4 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA WILCOULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Monday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to D. GILLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh, or H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.
For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Capt. R. Kerr Oneman, clerk, W. H. Bryan Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m., and Parkersburg every FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Boat for Cincinnati.
For freight or passage apply on board. nov8

Cincinnati and Louisville.
For Marietta, Gallipolis, Parkersburg, Ironton, Big Sandy, Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Louisville.
ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16 at 10 a. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer J. E. FORSTER, John H. Forster, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the foot of Wood street.
10

Cincinnati and Louisville.
ON THIS DAY, Nov. 16 at 10 a. m. the fine passenger steamer STARLIGHT, G. N. Armstrong, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.
8

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
THE new Iron Steamer TAMAULIPAS, Captain BROWN, will leave as announced above.
On Wednesday, Nov 16th, at 4 o'clock, p. m.
SNOWDEN & MASON, JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Nashville.
ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer ALEX. SPEER, C. D. Richmond, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
11

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.
For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
ON FRIDAY, Nov. 18th, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer BERTHA, Vancook, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.
16

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 4 p. m. The new passenger steamer GUIDON, J. W. Batchelor, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
16

PIG IRON.
500 to 800 tons NEUTRAL IRON, arriving and for sale by McCREERY, BAILEY & CO., 121 Second street.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL COMPANY.
The Company having been duly organized and officers elected, you are requested to call on the Secretary and Treasurer and pay to the amount of your subscription.
WM. W. HERRON, Secretary and Treasurer.
nov15-2w 267 Penn street, one door below Road.

AS EARLY AS THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1864.
Commence under the control of the government authorities the public drawings of the newest grand lottery, with a capital of
$,800,000 FRANCS,
All of which will, within five months, be distributed in prizes. This lottery is, independent of other advantages it offers, preferable to all others for this reason alone, that the DUAL GOVERNMENT OF BRUNSWICK have guaranteed the proper payment of the prizes.
By means of a very ingenious arrangement, the best chances of large gains are offered, whilst the cost of a share is but small, the principal prizes being shares of Francs 350,000, 200,000, 100,000, 50,000, 25,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 50, 40, 30, 20, 19,000, etc., which assuredly must be drawn.
Cost of 1 Original Lottery Ticket L. 1 Sterling.
Cost of 6 Original Lottery Tickets L. 5 Sterling.
Orders accompanied by the amount in Notes or Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, Hamburg, or Frankfort-on-the-Maine, are to be addressed directly to the Banking Office of
L. Steindecker & Schlessinger,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine, or to
H. SCHLESSINGER & CO.,
1 New Broadingball Street, London.
All orders will be promptly and punctually attended, and the prospectuses and authorized lists of the numbers drawn will be forwarded immediately after the drawing. The prizes will be paid either by remittance direct from us, or through our agents in all the larger towns of America.
nov9 thsu

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Keene	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Keene	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Diamond	Callam	Portsmouth.
Nymph No. 2	Davis	Portsmouth.
Emma Graham	Smith	Zanesville.
Armenia	McCallum	St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about ten feet water in the channel and about at a stand. The weather was cold.

THE well known passenger steamer Starlight, Captain Armstrong, leaves to-day, positively, for Cincinnati and Louisville. Persons wishing to engage passage on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments.

THE fine packet Kate B. Porter is advertised for Cincinnati and Louisville. The splendid packet is in charge of Capt. Joseph H. Porter, an experienced officer and a clever gentleman. Any business entrusted to this boat will be done up about right. This boat was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade, and Captain Porter says he will fight it out, if it takes all fall.

CINCINNATI.

Thursday's *Commercial* says:

The river has receded two feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with 20 feet here to Louisville, and nine feet in the falls are navigable for the largest class of boats. The Lower Ohio is rising, with twelve feet from Portland to Cairo. There is six feet in the Kanawha, and rising.

The Yorktown, from Louisville, passed up for Pittsburgh, with a full cargo, including considerable grain.

The Ontario also came in from Louisville. She will fill out and leave for Pittsburgh to-day. The Darling was hourly expected from Memphis last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Wauanita and Olive also departed for St. Louis with full cargoes.

Leni Leoti, from Pittsburgh for Louisville, with 198 tons of freight for this port, and 150 tons for the former place.

BOAT IN PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening:—Arizonia, Colossus, Kate Robinson, Swallow, New York, Clara Poe, Jewess, Linnie Brown, Emerald, st. John's, Golden Eagle, C. T. Dumont, Allen Collier, Navigator, Ontario, Leni Leoti, and Olive.

BOATS ANNOUNCED.—J. R. Gillmore, Kate Robinson, for Pittsburgh.

Business was remarkably lively on the wharf yesterday. Almost all the boats that arrived had good trips, whilst those receiving added much more to their freights than is usual on the first day of the week.

The T. J. Pickett has gone to the Kanawha river with a party of New York capitalists who are seeking investments in oil lands.

The numerous friends of Mr. Alex. M. Davidson will be pleased to hear, that although still suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, his physicians give hope of his soon becoming convalescent. He is at present at St. Clair Hotel for invalids.

Notwithstanding the fine navigable river, business is dull. Freights are scarce for all points, while the rates for shipments is as low as previous to the rebellion. It is impossible for boatmen to make all ends meet at the present ruinously low rates of freights.

A number of steam tugs arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with large tows of coal.—Among the number we notice the Hornet, destined for New Orleans.

Capt. Robinson has consluded not to load the Kate Robinson for Pittsburgh at present. He may head her for Nashville.

The Kilgour will leave for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

We had the pleasure, last night, of meeting with Capt. Dunlop, of the Konloe. It will be remembered he was highly complimented for running his boat, crowded with soldiers, out of range of rebel batteries, at a point above Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river some time since, notwithstanding a shell from a rebel battery had exploded a caisson on his boat. The Kenton is undergoing repairs at St. Louis. Captain Dunlop goes to Pittsburgh today.

River Matters.

ST. LOUIS.

Monday's *Union* says:—There is between nine and ten feet water to Cairo, and a good boating stage all the way down.

The upper Mississippi is swelling, with nearly five feet water in the channel below Keokuk.

The Illinois river is coming up, and there will no doubt soon be five or six feet in the channel.

The Missouri is rising and in fine boating stage at all points.

The business of the week closed with bright prospects, and the transactions this week will no doubt exceed anything of the past three or four months. Tonnage is in abundance, and there is a large amount of freight shipping South. In a few days the upper rivers will be sending down an immense quantity of produce, which will add greatly to our river commerce, as the greater portion of it will no doubt be shipped below.

Rates to New Orleans are firm at $1 per barrel for flour, 60 cents per hundred for pound freights, and $15 per head for cattle.

There was a large amount of freight and stock shipped to New Orleans last week, which will be daily increased by the arrival of produce from the upper country. Everything argues well for a good fall trade, and if the river stays up our boatmen will enjoy a short but prosperous season. Steamboating for the past sixty days has been a very unprofitable business; some boats having lost as much as $8,000 or $9,000 in a trip to New Orleans.

All the boats that departed on Sunday had fine trips, especially in the way of freight and silver. But the passenger business is extremely dull, but gives some indication of an improvement.

Captain George W. Cable, an old and veteran boatman, went out in command of the Niagara, Captain Andy Robinson having resigned, to take charge of his steamer, R. C. Hazlett, recently released from Government service.

A few days ago, as the steamer Jas. Watson was coming up the river from Vicksburg, the Captain observed a boat at a distance above fifty feet. Observing that they were endeavoring to signal, and fearing discretion the best part of valor, he requested several Federal officers on board to retire, and ordered his musicians to strike up the air of Dixie on the Calliope. The effect was magical. The rebels raised a shout and cheered the steamer on her way, assuring the Captain that he was all right, and that he could go wherever he wanted. "A stitch in time saves nine," says the old proverb, and the Captain, by a stroke of policy, saved "his bacon."

Since the late rise in the rivers, stern-wheel dinkeys have become a drug on the market.—The Pilgrim has laid up, and it is to be hoped that the rivers may remain high enough for the larger boats to run until navigation is closed by ice. These foreign stern wheelers are a perfect pest, and both shippers and passengers are pressed to see them compelled to stand aside for a respectable craft. Ben. Hutchinson's new steamer, Commonwealth, arrived, yesterday, from Pittsburgh, and deservedly attracted much attention and many encomiums. She has great room, slow and aloft, and runs well. Our old friend, Jo. Lloyd, occupies the office.

The L. McKeesport left on Saturday for Nashville, with a Government trip of 450 horses and 2,000 barrels of flour.

There will be, perhaps, hundreds of boats in the Cumberland in a few days. Great numbers are loading for that stream at Louisville, Cincinnati, Evansville, &c.

The Magnolia Hays has been given up to her owners, and, in her stead, Captain Mason backs out the Hawkeye State to-day for Dubuque.

Dr. R. A. WILSON'S
TONIC, CATHARTIC,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE
PILLS.

They are the result of long investigation, and carefully conducted experiments, have ing been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether origiuating in the *nervous system*, or from a deranged state of *he stomach.*

They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.*

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken in the commencement of an attack, immediate relief of pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache*, to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

For *Dyspepsia* and its ten thousand inconveniences, from a slight indigestion and sallow cheek, to extreme emaciation and depression of spirits, or a confirmed case of melancholia in its most aggravated form—are these Pills confidently recommended as a cure, if perseveringly used.

Liver Complaint--Torpid Liver.

Use the Pills in alterative doses for a long time, or until the organ is aroused. Intermitting the use of the Pills now and then is the better plan.

Intemperance.

Any one who is so unfortunate as to eat or drink too much, may save himself a fit of apoplexy, or other serious consequences, by immediately taking a Pill.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

I have had considerable experience in the use of the extraordinary Pill compounded by *Dr. R. Adams Wilson*, of which you are now the proprietors, and have often found their benign influence in my own case for nervous *headache*, arising from a disorded condition of the stomach. I have likewise prescribed them for others in hemicrania and other forms of headache depending on a deranged and irritable condition of the stomach and digestive organs, to which they seem peculiarly adapted, being entirely free from any griping tendency. I regard them as a very valuable Pill, and one that purges without at all debilitating.

Yours, truly,
GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1858.

STRATTONVILLE, Clarion County, February 18, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gents:—I take pleasure in assuring you, from my personal knowledge and the evidence of my neighbors, that there is no medicine held in such high estimation as the Pills of Dr. R. A. Wilson, for general use. Having been engaged in merchandising for the last twenty years, and being agent for a great number of persons, I do most cheerfully say without fear of contradiction, that the above named Pills are the best now in use.

SAMUEL WILSON.

AURORA, Ind., April 30, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co..

Gentlemen:—Wilson's Pills, in our region of country, meet with very ready sale, and the first complaint has yet to be made against their efficiency. For head ache, dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation, they stand in the estimation of our people without a rival, and are deemed a perfectly safe medicine for family use. I have personally observed their good effects in very many instances, and conscientiously recommend them as the best Pill compounded.

Very truly,
D. B. KEISTER.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S
WORM CONFECTIONS

Are prepared from the active principle of his celebrated Vermifuge. They are put up in a nice and palatable form, to suit the taste of those who cannot conveniently take the Vermifuge. Children will take them without trouble. They are an effectual worm destroyer, and may be given to the most delicate child.

Prepared and sold by
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
76 and 78 Wood and 91 Fourth sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally. da26-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

RAILROAD
Car Wheels and Axles.
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish bread or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.
We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly,
Superior Rolled Axles.
JONES & LAUGHLINS.
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PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS.
JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER